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Women OF KOREA

No. 1(89) 1981

We Sing in Praise of the Maternal Party

We think of the happiness we are enjoying
Bathed in the rays of the bright sun.
The maternal Party led by the beloved leader
Has given us the happiness and glory.

The maternal Party led by the beloved leader
Guides the people to victory.

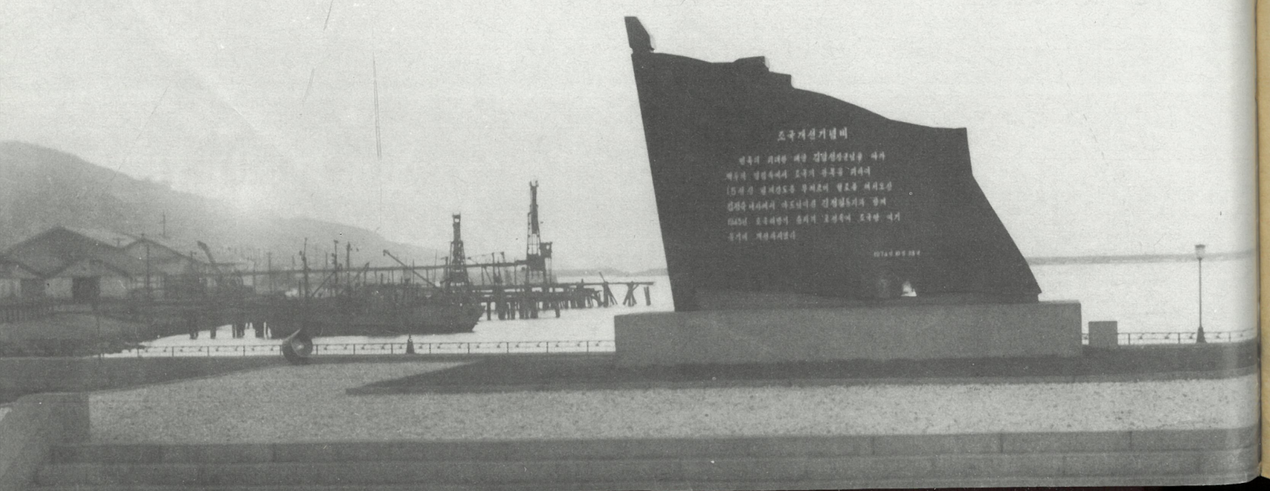
The glorious Party the beloved leader founded
On the road to revolution hard and severe
Brilliantly has immortalised our fatherland
And brought up the people to be heroes.

The maternal Party led by the beloved leader
Guides the people to victory.

We are looking forward to the bright future
Raising aloft the Red banner of revolution.

We are marching ahead following the
Workers' Party
Along the road the beloved leader directs.

The maternal Party led by the beloved leader
Guides the people to victory.



Women of KOREA

No. 1 (89) 1981

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

CONTENTS

Poem Dedicated to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Korean People — Robin Ravales 2
An Affectionable Story of a Chicken Plant . . 3
Formation of Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the First Women's Revolutionary Mass Organisation 5
Paragon of the Bodyguards 7
"I Am the Daughter of a Peasant, too" 9
Gracious Mother Party 10
Man Is Master of Everything 12
The Revolutionary Strategy and Tactics Based on the Role of the Working Masses 13
"You Should Believe in the Heaven of Korea If You Want" 14
Illiteracy and Women's Problem 15
A Land Prospering under Gracious Rays of Guidance 17
Animating Spirit of Powerful Speed Campaign . . 20
"Long Live Great Speed Campaign!" 29
Modern Mirim Sluice Gate Brought to Completion . 29
At New Workplace of Women 30
Rapid Rate of Industrial Development in Our Country 31
Socialist Construction of Korea and Women's Aspect 32
Samil-po Inlet 34
Primitive Remains of Our Country and Her People's Origin 35
Sacred Programme of National Salvation for Hastening Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification . . 37
Letter of a Factory Girl in South Korea 39
Military Demarcation Line 40
Blood-Soaked Kwangju 43
Miserable Status of South Korean Women Seen through Photos 45
Friend and Foe 46
"Comrade Kim Il Sung Is, Indeed, Great Leader of Non-aligned Movement" 47
All Foreign Troops Should Withdraw from South Korea at Once 47
Non-aligned Movement and Independence . . . 48

FRONT COVER:

Pride of Builder (at the construction-site of the Grand People's Study Hall)

BACK COVER:

Woodcut Print—First Snowfall of the Year

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Poem Dedicated to the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG of the Korean People

ROBIN RAVALES,
Chairman of the Surinam-Korea Friendship Association

Look at his face
Take Note
Of every word he says
Revolution

Follow his step
Watch every move he makes
Reconstruction

The sun of the nation
Is walking and talking
All through the land
Reunification

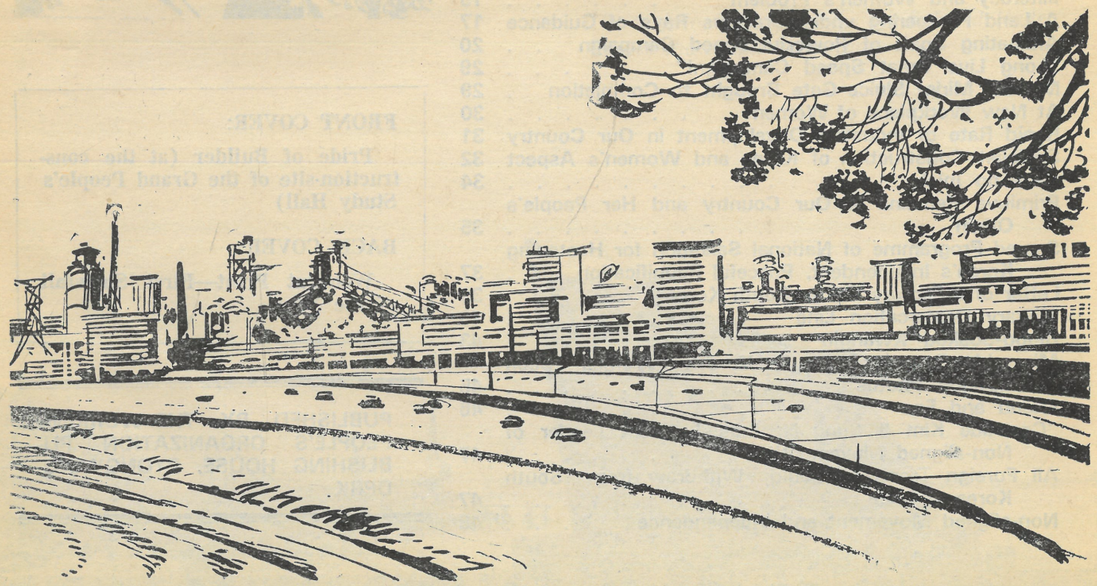
Take Note
Look at his face
D.P.R.K.
He is the sun rising
Red and bright
Revolution

Follow his step
Watch him move
Reconstruction

He is the heart
Of the fatherland
Reunification
He is always
Among the workers
Revolution

Look at his face
D.P.R.K.
Take note of every word he says
Follow his step
Watch every move he makes
He is the rain in the forest
He is the wind in the banner

He is the will of the people
And every life on the land
Revolution
Reconstruction
Reunification
He is the sun of the people
The father of the soldiers
And the soul of the time
Comrade Kim Il Sung



Fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visits a chicken plant

LEADER OF PEOPLE

An Affectionable Story of a Chicken Plant

One can find modern chicken plants everywhere in our country.

In bygone days of national ruin, even the farm households could not raise chickens properly. But the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung unfolded a new history of the development of the poultry industry towards the production of chicken and eggs by an industrial method in the plants so as to sufficiently supply people with chicken and eggs.

Kaechon Chicken Plant is one of many chicken-raising plants in our country. Through the history of this ordinary chicken plant we warmly feel the innumerable efforts made by the fatherly leader who has been devoting his whole life for the people's well-being.

WITHOUT REGARD TO ROUGH MUDDY ROAD

The history of the Kaechon Chicken Plant began from January 21, 1968, a significant day.

On that day the great leader visited that locality in spite of a cutting wind in the depth of winter, and personally selected the site of a chicken plant for the sake of the workers in the Kaechon district with many coal and ore mines.

With deep interest in the construction of the Kaechon Chicken Plant, the fatherly leader called at this place on several occasions and gave detailed instructions as to the plant building and equipment.

One day in mid-December 1970, the great leader paid another visit to this plant despite the claims of busy life for many important works to do.

At the sight of the fatherly leader coming on a muddy road caused by the melting of the morning snow, the managing staff members of the plant ran toward him at a breath and

greeted him with a reverential courtesy.

After kindly grasping their hands, he looked round the plant precincts and tenderly asked whether the chicken plant was running well and necessary machines were all installed.

Listening to their answers that machines were not yet furnished to a newly-built henhouse, the great leader acquainted himself with the cause in detail. And he walked with slow steps into the First Henhouse. Having graciously gripped the unclean hands of a girl breeder, the fatherly leader approached a bad-smelling coop and asked scrupulously if air-exhauster was working and feeding and water-supply were mechanized, while going round the chicken house.

Coming out of there, he expressed, after a moment's meditation, his intention to see a new-built henhouse.

The managing staff members found themselves at a loss what to do, because the henhouse was under construction, situated at an abysmal ravine, the road toward which was so muddy and slippery that they thought it unfit yet for the fatherly leader's visitation. So, they entreated the fatherly leader to visit there on another occasion, frankly telling him of such a state of affairs.

The fatherly leader, however, replied, **"Never mind. As it is the work to supply workers with eggs, how can I leave off it because of the muddy road?"** and took the lead in walking on a rough muddy road.

They followed the fatherly leader to the ravine with their hearts overflowing with emotion.

LETTER PERSONALLY WRITTEN BY FATHERLY LEADER

After inspecting the new-built Seventh Chicken House the fatherly leader sat at a simple desk in the plant manager room to get deeper understanding of the plant's actual conditions.

Telling the managing staff members about his sincere wish to solve knotty problems, the fatherly leader stressed:

"I will write a letter. You should go with it and meet a department vice-director of the Party Central Committee. I will also call up him on the phone this evening."

Then he began to write a letter.

The fatherly leader wrote his autograph letter with an earnest desire to supply more eggs for people, delaying long his tight-scheduled guidance journey.

Looking up to the great leader, they were so moved to tears.

Presently, he gave them two letters, saying that one letter was addressed to a department concerned of the Party Central Committee and another for the Hwanghae Iron Works. Then he told the leading personnel of the county to arrange for a car to convey them to the Party Central Committee on that evening. He left the plant, saying he would visit the chicken plant again after its completion.

On receipt of the earnest teachings and great solicitude of the fatherly leader, they started instantly for the Party Central Committee with his autograph letter.

Next morning, the Party Central Committee called a meeting of the managing staff members of the Kaechon Chicken Plant and the responsible officials of relevant central organs and factories and enterprises, where a cadre respectfully conveyed the text of the fatherly leader's letter to them.

In the letter he said to the following effect: Now I write this letter to you after having acquired a grasp of the knotty problems facing this plant in the course of talking with the managing staff members of the Kaechon Chicken Plant. Please call in the leading personnel and Party secretaries of the following ministries, factories and enterprises to discuss and take the measures for a nation-wide active help to the solution of those problems of the Kaechon Chicken Plant.

FINDING JOY IN THE HAPPINESS OF PEOPLE

Under the warm loving care of the fatherly leader, the construction of the chicken plant made rapid progress, and it was completed at last on January 20, 1971.

The fatherly leader received a loyal report from the plant functionaries about it, and called at the plant once more on March 1st, 1971.

Having arrived at the plant, he made steps toward the Seventh Henhouse.

Chicken coops were arranged in tiers in the henhouse which had remained empty until sometime before and all the installations were mechanized and automated.

Looking at such a scene, the fatherly leader said: **"That is good enough for a chicken plant,"** and **"It is a perfect chicken plant."** And he expressed his satisfaction at the possibility of fully supplying eggs for all the workers in the county.

Our great leader is, indeed, a benevolent father who has been devoting his all only for the people and feels his greatest joy and pride in the course of bringing happy life on the people.

Even after that the fatherly leader called at this chicken plant on several occasions to show ceaseless concern for the increase of egg production. Thus the Kaechon Chicken Plant has now developed into a modern one with the egg production capacity several times as many as its early days.

Mother Kang Ban Sok assigns tasks to the Women's Association members

Formation of Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the First Women's Revolutionary Mass Organisation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to Jilin to wage more positive revolutionary activities after his formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first communist revolutionary organisation in our country, with progressive youth. On the way to Jilin he stayed for a while at his home in Fusong where his mother lived at the time (December 1926).

On his arrival there, the respected and beloved leader began to rally children and young people in and around Fusong into revolutionary organisation without a bit of rest.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was deeply moved by her son's energetic activities. One night she disclosed her intention to her son to unite women likewise and form a women's association.

The great leader gave active support to his mother's intention.

"Mother, you've suggested a very important problem.

"Women comprise a half of our population. If they are united into one, it will prove a great force."

Really miserable was the status of our wo-

men at that time bound up in the corrupt feudal fetters and Japanese imperialist colonial chains. Women were subject to double and triple exploitation, oppression and contempt suffering all kinds of misfortunes and hardships, deprived of even their elementary rights and freedom as human beings. But they had the least notion to fight for regaining their trampled rights and freedom through lack of their revolutionary awakening.

That very night, the great leader dwelt at length on the status of our women and their emancipation, and said to his mother that for the women to regain their genuine rights and freedom, the Japanese imperialist aggressors should be driven away and the country's independence be achieved and a new society be set up in the liberated homeland where workers, peasants and other working people became its masters.

Thus under his active guidance and assistance, Mother Kang Ban Sok vigorously pushed ahead with the work to form a women's revolutionary organisation, and finally held an inaugural meeting of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association on December 26, 1926.

The meeting opened with her significant speech:

"You should not think that someone else will bring you the country's independence and the establishment of a new society as well as the genuine emancipation of our women.

"We should win these goals by our own efforts. Unity is our weapon in this struggle.

"Our object in forming the women's association in this gathering today is also to unite ourselves into one to launch the struggle.

"Each of our women may be weak in strength of course. But if they rally into a strong organisation, it will become a great force fearless of anything.

"Let's fight and achieve the country's independence, the establishment of a new society and the emancipation of our women at any cost with such a powerful united force of organisation!"

Her speech touched the attendants to the hearts.

Mother Kang Ban Sok compiled the list of the women's association members.

Regarding it as a matter of importance, she laid it before the meeting and asked the name of each one.

But only a few women could give their name readily because female status was so inferior that they had no their proper name.

A woman had been called "*Agi*" (Baby) since her childhood though she was now the mother of two children, and another woman was known only by the nickname of "*Setjjae*" (Third) for she was a third child to her family.

Mother Kang Ban Sok felt sorry more than anyone else for the low status of those women who had not their own names corresponding to their human dignity. She said:

"Our women should have their own worthy name first of all. How can we acquire our rights without possessing our full names? Therefore, let's select decent names for us first before making a new start."

That day the mother gave a new name to each woman one by one, and wrote it down on the membership list.

Thus, the women's association members came to possess new worthy names for the first time. Their faces fairly shone with feelings of thanks for Mother Kang Ban Sok.

She awakened women in a revolutionary way and instilled human dignity and pride into them together with their names. She was really a genuine guide and benevolent mother to them all.

That's why all the women's association members who took part in that meeting elected the mother Chairman of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association.

Prior to closing the meeting, the mother set tasks before the Women's Association and its members.

The mother said as follows:

"Each slender twig is easy to snap but its bundle is difficult to break off. There is a small attendance here. But we can do anything only if we make a united effort at the risk of our lives. Accordingly, it is important for us to band together closely with the same mind and aspiration."

Bearing the words of Mother Kang Ban Sok deep in their heart, the original membership of the women's association made a firm resolve of fight.

In this way, under the guidance and assistance of the great leader the Anti-Japanese Women's Association was organised by Mother Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and distinguished guide in the Korean women's emancipation movement. It was the first women's revolutionary mass organisation of Juche type in our country and a new communist women's organisation.

The fighting goal of the Women's Association was to build the future socialist and communist society in Korea, while the immediate aim was to achieve the country's liberation by defeating Japanese imperialism and realise the social emancipation of women.

With the formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to embody the immortal Juche idea, the women's emancipation movement in our country came to make a triumphant advance with its scientific revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies. From that time on our women could hew out their destiny independently with their own genuine revolutionary organisation, the first of its kind in our country.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk fights for safeguarding the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the risk of her life

Paragon of the Bodyguards

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the past when we were engaged in underground activities and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, many of my comrades helped and protected me in the teeth of hardship and danger."

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, served a most beautiful and brilliant life as a revolutionary combatant boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

She was born on December 24, 1917, in an extremely poor peasant family in Hoeryong-up, Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province.

It was in the gloomy days when the Japanese imperialist aggressors deprived us of our country that Comrade Kim Jong Suk set out on the road of revolution basking in the rays of Juche shed by the great leader and took part in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by him. Covering a long course of bloody struggle, she resolutely supported and protected him politically and ideologically at the risk of her life, and made shining contribution to accomplishing the cause of national liberation.

Afterwards, Comrade Kim Jong Suk dynamically led our women's movement while offering her all to the building of a new country under the wise guidance of the great leader. And she left behind the undying exploits in the advancement of the revolutionary cause of Juche by remaining loyal to the great leader to her last moment. (She passed away on Sep. 22, 1949).

Let's look back upon some of many episodes in her life on protecting the great leader at the risk of her life, which happened in 1940.

"DON'T WORRY, PLEASE. NOTHING IS WRONG WITH COMRADE COMMANDER"

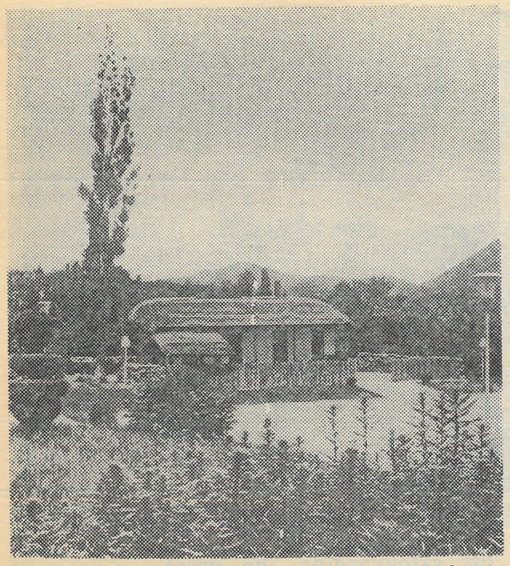
The Hongqihe Battle was one of those well-known fights which the great leader directed to annihilate hordes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Under the superb command of the great leader, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) lay in ambush tactfully on the hills on both sides of the Hongqihe Valley to mow down nearly 200 enemy troops en masse.

When the KPRA men were successfully conducting annihilation operations raining shells from both hills on enemies trapped in the narrow valley, an unforeseen occurrence took place.

The enemy soldiers who barely managed to come out of range, appeared in the ridge located by our Headquarters.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk had been looking



Historic house in Hoeryong where the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk was born

around the Headquarters with steady attention while hitting the enemy soldiers without fail, when she found out them nearby.

At this critical moment she resolved not to allow them to move on even a step towards the Headquarters. So, she began dashing towards opposite direction to lure them while shooting at them fiercely.

She ran and ran until she got to a place far from the Headquarters, where she, sheltering herself behind a big tree, resumed to fire straight shots at the enemy.

It was not until she wiped out the enemy soldiers that the men of the Guards Company came rushing to the place after having heard the gun-report from the hillside behind the Headquarters.

Grasping their hands, Comrade Kim Jong Suk said, "Don't worry, please. Nothing is wrong with Comrade Commander."

They were startled to discover an enamelware pierced by two bullets on her knapsack: The enemy bullets went through the enamelware when she ran decoying the enemy soldiers. (The enamelware is carefully preserved at the Korean Revolutionary Museum.)

They looked up with deep emotion to the lofty image of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who had a hearty smile on her face at the happiest thought of the great leader's safety while unmindful of her own danger.

MAKING HERSELF A SHIELD

It happened in the summer of 1940.

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of the great leader arrived at the hinterland of Dashahe in Antu County while sometimes beating back the pursuing enemy soldiers and dodging them at another time.

When the main force was about to cross the river, there was a sudden burst of shots from the heinous enemy lying concealed on a hill by the river.

The situation was very critical.

Even in the face of danger, the great leader calmly scrutinised the terrain. Then with the revolver in his hand he issued orders to make a counterattack against the enemy on the hill.

With the reverberating bugle-call announcing the charge, the KPRA men dashed up the hill like so many angry lions, shouting hurrah, which put the enemy on the defensive.

The situation was soon reversed.

But the vicious enemy resisted frantically while being hit hard.

The battle became fiercer.

The great leader took up his position on a rock half-way up the hill and directed the fighting, the revolver in hand.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was then guarding him at his side looking around with vigilance, when she spotted several enemy soldiers crawling in his direction stealthily in a thick-reed marsh.

It was a crucial moment, indeed. She instantly screened Comrade Commander with her body, and then pistolled the enemy.

The shot was heard, and the leading enemy soldier tumbled down with shriek. This time the great leader shot another enemy soldier over her shoulder.

All their shots told. Thus the approaching enemy soldiers were annihilated in a twinkle.

With her self-sacrificing fighting, Comrade Kim Jong Suk reliably safeguarded the great leader taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution.

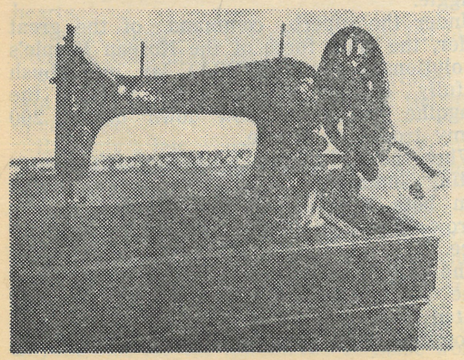
At the sight of the august great leader who was guiding his men to victory standing imposingly on the rock, she was blurred with hot tears.

Hers was the glad tears over the removal of his personal danger and the lofty yet self-reproachful tears feeling all responsibility for the fact that he was endangered even a moment.

Countless stories could be told of the ardent fidelity and shining feats performed by Comrade Kim Jong Suk devoting her all to the safety and longevity of the great leader and to the final triumph of our revolution.

Indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk followed a long and thorny path of revolution while climbing steep mountain passes in the snow and plowing her way through vast plains in the wind. It was a glorious path on which she defended at the peril of her life the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heart and brain of the Korean revolution.

Sewing-machine handled by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk



Cooking utensils used by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk at a time when she was in charge of a cooking unit

"I Am the Daughter of a Peasant, too"

After Korea became independent (August 1945), the indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine Comrade Kim Jong Suk returned home in triumph. Arrived at Unggi, the northern tip of our country, she dropped in at a farmhouse regardless of the fatigue of her journey. There bean threshing was in full swing.

She exchanged joyous bows with the family folks. Now she touched the bean stalks heavily-laden with pods and clasped a handful of shelled beans from their heaps. Then she said it seemed only yesterday that she threshed bean in the field of a guerilla base—the liberated zone set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After a while, she took a spare flail standing on the wooden veranda under the eaves and stepped onto the ground. Though the farmhouse owner earnestly asked her not to do so, she joined them in threshing.

She, in military uniform, was very dexterous at doing it. Pop-eyed with admiration, he said to her that she was unusually skilful in handling the flail though she seemed to have been a fighter against the Japs.

"Uncle, I am the daughter of a peasant, too. Born into such a farmhouse, I grew up doing farming."

With a slight smile, she handled the flail with greater animation. After a good threshing, all in a sweat, she stopped working feeling as if she were satisfied with it. Then she asked him what was the staple crop in that locality and how he had followed the plough under Japanese rule.

Clasping his work-roughened hands symbolising his past poverty and hardship, the old peasant told about his miserable former days when he had scraped along under the wicked exploitation by Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

Indignation spread over her face looking back upon the past wretched plight of our peasants. Saying all of it was a thing of the past, she emphasised that the new day would come before long when all the tillers could do farming in their own field.

Encouraged greatly by her words, the peasant and his folks hastened their bean threshing with joy.

GRACIOUS MOTHER PARTY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Party is a party working for the people; it is a mother Party."**

No other word is so intimate and dear as the word "mother". People think of mother at either happy or hard time, and call what is most precious and grateful by relating it with her.

The Workers' Party of Korea was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Our people proudly call it mother Party with special sense of intimacy and boundless reverence and trust at all times.

It is because the Workers' Party of Korea confers on our people the most valuable political integrity and protects it carefully while giving them infinite honour and happiness.

That's why our women and people have always shared their fortune with the Party entrusting their destiny entirely to the Party, and are firmly resolved to fight to the end following the Party forever.

Here are some notes written by women on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

WARM RAYS OF AFFECTION PIERCE INTO PIT FACES, TOO

Greeting the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea I devote deeper thought to the gracious Party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Komdok Mine is situated in a ravine of the steep Machonryong Pass in the northern part of our country. Warm rays of affection of the great leader and the mother Party pierce into pit faces, too, incessantly. Before national liberation (August 15, 1945), the miners spent a life of backbreaking labour to pick ore suffering all maltreatment and contempt. But, today they are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content with nothing to envy in the world.

The same is the case with our family working at this mine for three generations.

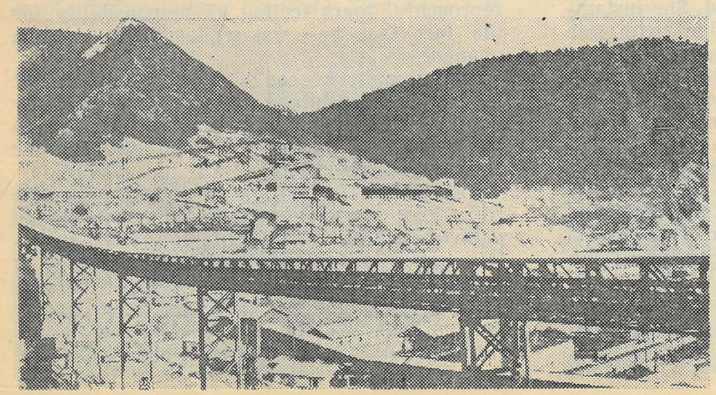
The great leader had visited this locality a long time ago and named it *Kumkol* (Golden ravine) saying it had inexhaustible deposits of treasure, and extended profound trust and favor to the miners constantly since then.

The glorious Party centre, upholding the great leader's lofty intention, saw that the mine was fully equipped with up-to-date mining and carrying facilities as well as labour protection installations so that they might enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

Some time ago a transport line of large-size, long-distance belt conveyer made its appearance under the Party's concern. I am its operator.

Before national liberation my grandfather used to carry ore on his back crawling in a narrow drift way like a den with a lamp in his mouth. After liberation my father carried ore by electric car. Now in a bright and cosy machine room, I, a bobbed girl, operate the push-button transport line of large-size, long-distance belt conveyer to transfer mass-produced ore to a dressing plant.

Partial view of large-size, long-distance belt-conveyer built at the Komdok Mine



Not only that. Mining and carrying operation is performed by machines and miners sing the joy of their work. In the past, our miners had led a miserable life, branded as "mole" while wishing themselves dead, but now they enjoy bliss and pleasure. It is not confined to us.

The affectionate care of the Party brings a flowering happiness to any places where our people live—town and country including Potae-ri at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san called the highest village, and an islet with light-house scarcely visible in the map. The sun shines all over the world, yet it leaves shade. On the contrary, the mother Party sheds its warm rays of love on every nook and corner of this land evenly bringing about a blessed life.

Today we produce as much ores in just five days as were turned out in a pre-liberation year. Not satisfied with this success, however, we are making continuous innovation in ore production.

Kim Sun Ok,
Belt Conveyer Operator
in Komdok Mine

BENEFACTOR FOR POLITICAL INTEGRITY

I croon my favorite song at all times.

It is a song of the heroine of the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" composed in 1971 in our country.

The revolutionary opera is woven about a story of a nurse of the heroic Korean People's Army who fought bravely for the country and the people during the past Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

The heroine is a daughter of a worker who was maltreated by the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies before national liberation. But after liberation the Workers' Party of Korea brought up her as its member with warm care and showed a course to be followed by her who was going astray in hardships, and guided her to victory and happiness.

In a scene of the revolutionary opera, the heroine sings a song of yearning for the bosom of the mother Party.

I fond of this song not because I have often sung this song assuming the role of the heroine of this revolutionary opera but because the gracious Party conferred on me the noblest political integrity—the membership of the Workers' Party of Korea—gratifying my lifelong desire and further making it shine.

Young actress, I was assigned for a leading part of the revolutionary opera. But my unsatisfactory acting preyed on my mind.

It was at this juncture that the Party gave me kind guidance.

Warm guiding hand of the Party acted as the bright beacon showing the way of training myself—not yet tested in the revolutionary practice—for a revolutionary equipped with an indomitable fighting spirit and iron will.

The Party's favour and care for me became deeper day by day.

Under the Party's guidance, I came to successfully fill the role of the heroine that had seemed difficult to me at first.

Then the Party, having brought me up with such a close attention, gave me the worthiest and loftiest political integrity by admitting me to the Workers' Party of Korea.

I was moved and rejoiced at it so much that I could get no sleep that night.

Such an honour, however, is not limited to me.

In bygone days our women had followed a life of many griefs trampled under foot by the Japanese imperialists and bound up in fetters of feudalism. Their coats were torn to shreds owing to horrible sweats, and skirts were faded and worn to tatters by their bloody tears. But, the Party has favoured them with political integrity, and they are now brightening their honour of revolutionaries, heroines, versatile creators and matchless fighters.

Really, the Party is the mother giving us the political integrity and protecting it while enabling us to make it shine immaculately forever.

So, I always say:

"Although I can live apart from my mother's bosom, but can never live away from the care of the Party even for a moment."

Merited Actress
Chi Yong Bok

Man Is Master of Everything

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything elucidates the position and role of man in the world; it gives the most correct answer to the question of correlations between man and the world.

The philosophical principle of Juche defines the position of man in the world by explaining that man is master of all things. The concept of man as the master of all things means that man is the most developed being that subordinates and dominates the world as he needs.

The essential feature in man's relationship with the world is that man is not subordinated to the world but dominates it and holds the position of its master.

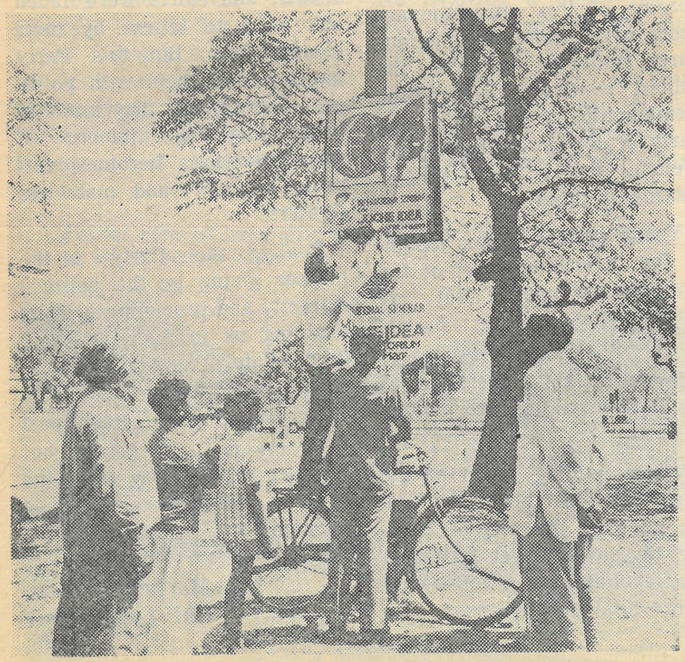
The whole course of the development of human history is a course in which the sphere of man's domination over nature and society has expanded and his position as the master of the world has steadily enhanced. It clearly testifies to the truth that man is master of everything.

Man is the master governing the world because man is an independent social being.

As the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said, independence is what keeps man alive, and if he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man.

It is man's independence that identifies him as man; being man is unthinkable apart from his independence. For this reason, independence is what keeps man alive and constitutes his essential feature that defines all his other characteristics.

Foreign friends give publicity to an international seminar on the Juche idea



To sum up, man is the master of nature and society and dominates them because he has independence in his relation to the world that surrounds him.

Dr. Shaker Al Faham, Minister of Education of the Syrian Arab Republic

The philosophical principle of Juche defines the characteristics of the world with man, the most developed being, as the central factor; so it becomes a fundamental principle that characterizes the real feature, change and development of the actual world where people live.

Men live in the world and their destiny is decided in their relation to the world. Only when they do not adapt themselves to the world but transform it according to their requirements and become master governing it, can they live on as human beings. Men occupy the position of master in the world; this means, in other words, they hold the position of master in their destiny. Only when they are aware of their position as the master of the world, master of their destiny, can they oppose all sorts of subordination and servility, become independent towards everything and behave as master. If the working masses want to wage revolutionary struggle against exploitation and oppression and for their class and national independence, they should, above all, have a correct view that men hold the position as master of the world, master of their destiny.

Tokuyama Nagateru, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Teachers' Union and Chairman of the Kawasaki Research Institute of Korean Affairs

The Revolutionary Strategy and Tactics Based on the Role of the Working Masses

Mamadou Sako, Secretary General of the Movement for Peace of Mali

The revolutionary strategy and tactics based on the Juche idea expound the most scientific methods to effect the objective law of revolutionary struggle, relying on the role of the popular masses.

That the strategy and tactics elucidated by the Juche idea are based on the role of the popular masses means that the strategy and tactics solve all problems concerning revolution and construction by enhancing their role to the maximum, from the viewpoint that the motive force of revolution and construction lies in the working masses.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the long revolutionary struggle deepened our conviction that the force of the masses is the main factor in the solution of all problems. We must solve all problems, relying on the force of the masses, and since revolution is a struggle of the masses to emancipate themselves, they must rise up in unity. It is on this basis that we carried out our revolutionary struggle."

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the strength of the popular masses is the key to the solution of all problems. This is because the popular masses are the most powerful and talented being in the world.

The masses of the people create the means of livelihood, the material basis of social life and social development. It is also they who create practical conditions for the development of science and culture.

The struggle for overthrowing the old society and establishing a new social system, too, can be brought to success by the popular masses, the most powerful and talented being in the world.

The conditions for revolution are created through devoted struggle of the popular masses and the victory of the revolution can be achieved by the decisive struggle of the people.

Of course, the objective conditions of the revolution affect the process of the development of the revolutionary struggle to a certain degree. But these conditions are nothing but conditions for the revolutionary movement.

These conditions can have an effect on the whole process of the revolutionary struggle only when they are combined with the activities of the popular masses and their role.

This bespeaks that, in the final analysis, without enhancing the role of the working masses the revolution cannot be advanced nor can victory be won.

Revolutionary strategy and tactics, therefore, are linked with the question of increasing the role of the popular masses, the propelling force of the revolution and construction. From this we come to the conclusion that revolutionary strategy and tactics should be based strictly on the role of the popular masses to show them the most scientific ways for carving out their destiny.

The strategy and tactics expounded by the Juche idea comprehensively indicate the most scientific ways for the fulfilment of the revolution and construction because they are based on the role of the working masses.

The policy of uniting broader masses of people by carrying through the class and mass lines in the formation of revolutionary forces, the policy of choosing the decisive hour of revolution in accordance with the demands of life and the preparedness of the internal revolutionary forces, the policy of choosing forms and methods of revolutionary struggle in keeping with the masses' preparedness, correctly combining diverse forms and methods of struggle and the policy of grasping the main link and concentrating on it—all these outstanding strategic and tactical policies mapped out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are the new original policies based on the role of the masses of people

Because of the scientific and revolutionary nature, the revolutionary strategy and tactics based on the role of the popular masses can enhance their role to the maximum in revolution and construction; they are coherent revolutionary strategy and tactics that lead straight to victory without any deviation the hard and complicated revolutionary struggle that carves out the destiny of the popular masses.

"You Should Believe in the Heaven of Korea If You Want"

An indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik, father of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a distinguished guide of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, founded the Korean National Association (KNA) on March 23, 1917 and enrolled broad masses in its organisations to rouse them to the anti-Japanese national liberation front while leading even religious men to this nationwide struggle.

The KNA was a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organisation which set it as a fighting programme to win Korean independence through the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

In the autumn of 1917, Kim Hyong Jik and more than 100 members of the KNA were arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and put in Pyongyang Prison. After his release from there, he moved to the areas along the Amnokgang River which now became the centre of his revolutionary activity.

Not a few religious people were found there at that time.

They had suffered the bitterest poverty and the difficulty of living in their homeland. Now in an alien land, too, they were unable to escape the life of dire destitution. Lamenting for their lot, they derived a spiritual comfort from believing in religion, turning their back on the world. Many of them had national conscience to hate the Japanese imperialists and some groped their way to independent movement though passive.

Having a deep understanding of such a tendency on the part of the believers, he educated them to turn out in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Kim Hyong Jik said as follows:

"If we liken our national liberation struggle to a waggon, the masses of people act as its impellent force.

"To win them over—herein lies the source of our strength.

"Ours is not a broad, level road.

"In the course of advance we may encounter a rugged mountain and a steep peak as well as a violent stream and thorny bushes.

"For steady advancement along the arduous course, the force to push forward a wheel must be stronger than that to turn it back.

"To this end, it is necessary to persistently educate all people who have anti-Japanese feeling and win them over to the side of revolution."

Kim Hyong Jik assigned to the entire organisations a new task of giving consistent training to religious men and winning them over while sending the KNA members among them.

And he himself went among them to make an active effort to gain them over.

At that time there lived a pastor named Song in Damusong. He was very influential among many religionists in and around Liudaogou, Damusong and Badaojiang in Linjiang County.

Therefore, Pastor Song might play an important role in getting them to come out in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik made a resolve to personally conduct work with the pastor, and inquired closely into his ideological and mental state as well as his character. One day he called on Pastor Song and had a long talk with him.

Saying the burglarious Japanese imperialists would never confer a "benefit" on the Koreans, Kim Hyong Jik emphasized that the Koreans could all live in comfort only after repelling the Japs, and that to this end we should unite the strength of the entire popular masses.

For several days after that, he had interviews with Pastor Song and awakened him by reasonable and logical words permeated with patriotic spirit.

At last Pastor Song together with many believers came to render sincere help to the personages active in the independence movement and took part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Later, Kim Hyong Jik made repeated journey to various areas at home and abroad to push forward the energetic work of rousing religionists to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Especially, his speech in the Damusong Church left a deep impression on a number of people:

"Workers with hammers, farmers with sickles, herbalists with hoes, fishermen on small boats, handicraftsmen with tiny machines, and shopkeepers—all of them must have their mother country. Please, see your situation. Why should you believe in other 'God' in alien land, unable to have faith in 'God' in your own country? You should believe in the Heaven of Korea if you want to do. It means that you should have faith in the independence and prosperity of Korea and in the dignified life of the Korean nation.

"You must expect on no accounts that the Japs would give us the 'benefit' of Korea's independence under their tyranny."

His significant appeal—"You should believe in the Heaven of Korea if you want"—overflowing with a noble spirit of loving the country and the nation, touched the hearts of not only those believers present at the church but all the religious men in our country, inspiring them to joining the struggle for national independence.

As seen above, Kim Hyong Jik educated religionists in lofty patriotism, and kindly helped them devote their whole life willingly to the sacred cause of the country and the nation.

"Only when you can read and write will you find it worthwhile to live and be able to serve the country well."

KIM IL SUNG

Illiteracy and Women's Problem

Our country saw its liberation in August 1945. One August day in 1947, a countrywoman came up to call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

She was Li Gye San living in the remote mountain village of Okdong-ri, Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province.

Very busy as he was with the affairs to build a new country, the fatherly leader received her kindly.

She explained to him humbly why she had come:

"General, I have brought some wheat and potatoes I reaped from the land you gave me. Though these are a trifle, please accept them as a token of my gratitude...."

Since early years she had worked hard at a landlord's as a kitchen maid. A few years later she got married, but her husband was taken by the Japanese imperialists, and lost his life. She had no alternative but to drudge as a maid servant at the accursed landlord's.

Only after national liberation, she was freed from slavery, and allotted a tract of land equally with men to follow the plough in her own farmland by the benefit of the agrarian reform.

Now the owner of the farmland, she worked hard to make the land yield its best. She gathered in a rich harvest. Having heaped up a stack of grain like a mountain in the yard, she considered herself under a debt of deep gratitude for the favours of the great leader who had liberated the country, given her farmland and brought her a new bright life. So she selected the best wheat and biggest potatoes, and came up to present them to him taking a long journey.

It was a clean and pure devotion of a countrywoman as simple as land.

The great leader was deeply impressed by her words.

He took the sobbing woman by the hand and sat her down in a chair. He asked her about the details of farming conditions and peasant life in her village, and about local education. And he told her about the bright future for better life.

The fatherly leader asked her:

"What are you studying now? ...Do you read the newspapers?"

She could barely look up at him and answered: "General, I don't know how to read and write."

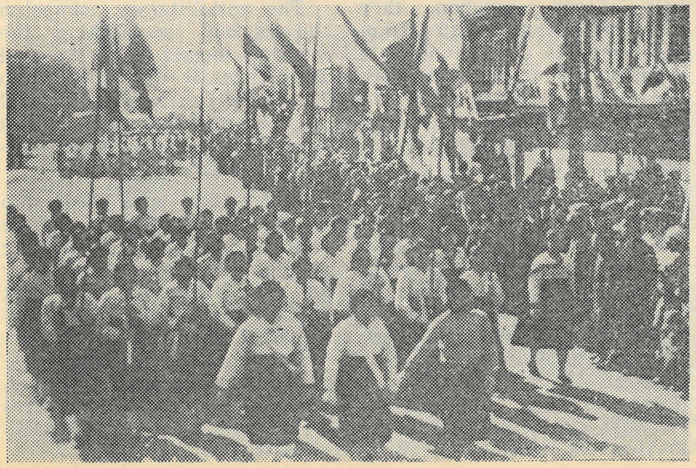
Illiteracy—this was one of the most baneful consequences left over in our country by the Japanese imperialists.

Owing to the obscurantist policy pursued by the Japanese imperialists, the adult illiterates numbered more than 2.3 million in our country right after liberation. Almost all of women, in particular, were unlettered. It formed a big fetter not only for the building of a new society but for the solution of women's problem.

Reading her mind, the great leader smiled and said kindly:

"You must study. Even now you are not too old to study.... When you return home, attend the Korean alphabet school diligently. Only when you can read and write will you find it worthwhile to live and be able to serve the country well."

Women demonstrate in support of the enforcement of the Law on Sex Equality (1946)



Though unable to fully understand his profound intention Li Gye San made a sincere resolve to do what he instructed. So, she raised her head, and answered:

"I will learn our letters as you told me."

The great leader was satisfied at her resolve:

"Then, you make me a promise. Promise that you will get rid of your illiteracy in three months and write to me in your own hand to tell me so. How about that? Can you do it?"

"Yes, General, I'll do as you tell me to whatever happens."

Hearing her say that, the General was pleased very much.

"You set to and learn to read and write and then appeal to all people to crusade against illiteracy. You understand?" The General said emphatically.

"Yes, I will do that. I'll keep my promise," she answered more confidently.

Back in the village, she studied hard to keep her promise to the General.

In the daytime she snatched every spare moment to work over her lesson, and on a rainy day she went out to the fields with her book wrapped in an oilpaper and read it during breaks in the work. And even while doing kitchen work, she kept the book open beside her. She marked the jar, the cooking-pot, the fuel hole, the aperture for admitting light and everything with their names for memorizing.

Seeing that she had begun learning to read and write, the other village women followed suit one after another.

By joining hands with the eight women who wanted to learn, she reserved a room for study. Now even those women who had insisted that it was futile for women to learn saying that all that was required of women was to keep their houses well and bear and bring up children, began to come to the study room.

Now it was October 1947. Three months had passed since she made her promise to the great leader.

Li Gye San wrote her first letter in her life by her own hand, the letter to the fatherly leader.

The day when her letter to the great leader was sent a peasant rally was held in Pyonggang County of Kangwon Province, and from there an appeal went out to the entire nation to start a "Li Gye San Movement" for the elimination of illiteracy.

One day, a few days after that, she received a letter personally sent by the fatherly leader.

In the letter he said he was glad that she kept her word by doing away with her illiteracy in three months and then writing him a letter about it, and added that he hoped she would work still better and study more zealously to achieve fresh successes in the future.

His loving care for Li Gye San was not one confined only to her alone. It was the warm affection of the fatherly leader designed to train all our women as the firm and reliable pillars and competent cadres of a new Korea.

To free women from illiteracy was one of the most urgent tasks in the solution of women's problem in the period of democratic revolution.

Unless illiteracy was eliminated among the women, one half of our population, they could not be emancipated from the remnants of the obsolete colonial and feudal ideologies nor could they be brought into the new nation-building successfully.

Scientifically penetrating into such a state of affairs, the great leader regarded the elimination of women's illiteracy together with that of the working people's as a matter of importance in the building of a new country and paid close attention to its work.

At the Second Meeting of Propagandists of the Provincial People's Committees, Political Parties and Social Organizations, Cultural Workers and Artists in North Korea held in September 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly taught that an anti-illiteracy campaign should be launched by various methods in order to wipe out illiteracy, a disgrace to our nation.

In November 1947 he saw to it that a decision was adopted to conduct the anti-illiteracy campaign on a nation-wide scale, taking a revolutionary measure to rid the entire working people of illiteracy by the end of March 1949.

To this end, the great leader ensured that the Korean alphabet school and other adult educational establishments were set up in factories, mines, enterprises, rural villages and all other residential quarters of the working people, thus provided them with all conditions so that they could learn without being divorced from productive labour. And he solved the problem of teaching staff, one of the biggest knots, through extensive training courses, and ensured the supply of teaching materials and school things, even in those difficult post-liberation conditions.

Thus our country could eliminate the illiteracy of more than 2.3 million grown-up people by March 1949, only four years after national liberation.

The anti-illiteracy campaign did not end in teaching the working masses how to read and write. It developed into the work to raise their level of general knowledge as a whole by giving them systematic education.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung all the working people in our liberated country got rid of illiteracy in a short space of time and systematically raised their cultural and intellectual standards. Thus the entire working masses including women trained themselves as genuine masters and activists of the country.

A Land Prospering under Gracious Rays of Guidance

Unggi County is situated in the northern extremity of our country along the East Sea coast.

The whole of the county forms a combined farm.

While giving on-the-spot guidance there in March 1959, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

Let's set up a large combined farm in this land of Unggi and run it exemplarily.

. . .

If so, the people of Unggi County will be well off. They can enter communism first of all.

According to the great leader's far-reaching plan to furnish an example of laying the material and technical foundation of communism with county as a unit and switching over cooperative economy to all-people ownership, a combined farm came into being, and since then Unggi County has made such vast strides.

I started on a journey to see a brilliant change effected in Unggi County under the loving care of the great leader and the gracious rays of guidance of the glorious Party that endeavors to bring his far-reaching plan into full bloom.

AT SOSURA-RI

"Let's look round as the proverb runs 'Seeing is believing,'" said an official of the county combined farm management committee, and he led the way to Sosura-ri, an isolated port about 28 km far from the county seat. It had been the poorest village in Unggi County in bygone days.

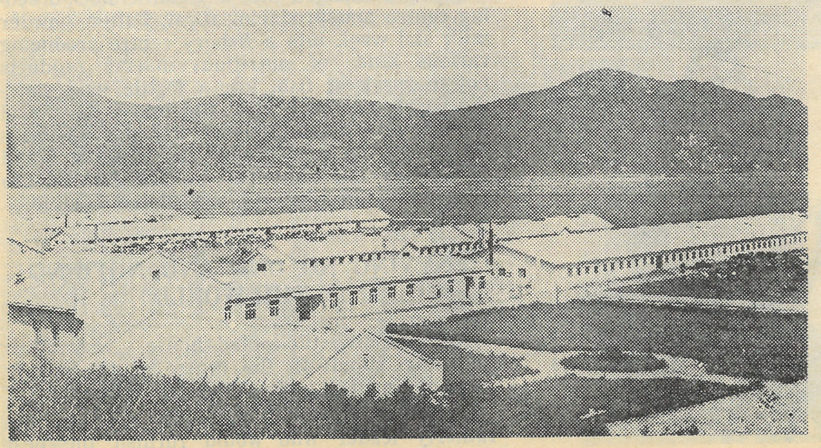
It is the very village to which the great leader paid his visit in spite of a rough swampy road saying he had to go wherever the people were living; the village on which the glorious Party centre poured down gracious rays following his steps. On the road to Sosura-ri my heart leaped with emotion.

Cars, trucks, buses and tractors came and went running in succession along the hard-surfaced wide road—a once lonely lane winding among so many marshes and swamps. A flock of sheep like a white cloud was grazing on a grassy carpet, and uncounted thousands of ducks were swimming in the vast marshes.

The official accompanying me said those ponds swarm with grey mullet and dace.

Modern dwelling houses lying snugly at the foot of hillock, school buildings from which pupils' sonorous reading voices were coming—all of this presented a picturesque scene.

The first sight that struck me on entering Sosura was herds of milch cow feeding on grass quietly in the broad expanse of pasture spreading along the seashore. Neighboring maize fields and factories came in view, and



Sosura branch dairy farm

fishing boats were making port fluttering a flag of heavy catch.

A glance into those scenes showed that Sosura-ri is an epitome of the county combined farm whose economy is comprehensively developing in the whole fields of industry, agriculture, stock-raising and fishery.

Reading my thoughts, the county official told me that Sosura-ri has a branch stock-farm, a branch fishery station and a branch agricultural farm as well as milk- and fish-processing factories.

Just then, a unique bright-coloured car was running from the pasture towards the factory.

"It is a milk carrying car," explained the official, "permeated with the benign care of the glorious Party." He related the following episode: At one time the yearly increase of milk production had caused bottleneck in the stock-farm's carrying, processing and storage capacity.

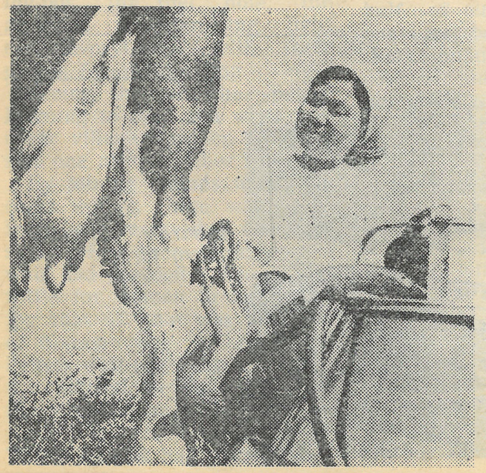
Informed of this fact, the Party sent there, in March 1975, a milk carrying car equipped with freezing and thermostatic facility in addition to various up-to-date machinery and equipment for milk processing, and further gave a detailed instruction as to thoroughly establishing cultured ways in production.

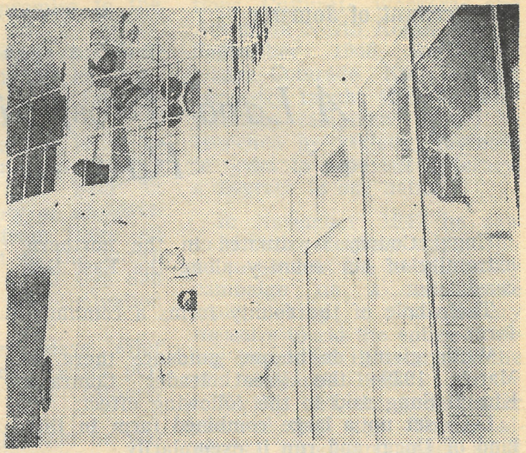
The Party's meticulous attention made it possible to carry the milk produced at a distant pasture to the factory in time and process it in good quality.

Following in the wake of the milk carrying car, we entered the milk-processing workroom.

Women workers in clean overalls seated on their chairs were carefully watching some meters. After looking round the up-to-date facilities in the milk-processing workroom, I stepped into next room, where I found a pile of

A milkmaid overflows with constant joy





Part of the milk-processing workroom

well-packed dry milk, butter and acidophilus milk.

I was surprised to learn that the last year's powder milk production showed 250-fold increase over the early days of the stock-farm.

The official gave last year's other amazing figures showing the economic growth rate of the county combined farm in comparison with the year before its establishment: grain production—6.3 times; aquatic products—3.1 times; live-stock products—15 times; and local industrial output—5.4 times. Really admirable and satisfying figures they are.

Before national liberation in August 1945, Unggi had been notorious for its waste land full of hills, marshes and swamps, and to make matters worse, the violent sea wind and flood had been frequent every year. But today Unggi has changed into a gigantic stock-breeding centre massproducing meat, butter, powder milk and wool, into a fishery centre producing various kinds of nutritious marine products not to speak of fish, into a fertile land yielding yearly bumper crops, and into a developed county with modern local industry factories manufacturing good products of mountains and fields, sea and marshes. I bade farewell to Sosura-ri with a joyous and pleasant mind.

ENVYING NO ONE AND NOTHING IN THE WORLD

An attractive tile-roofed house, very clean and cosy, stands in the centre of the county town of Unggi. It is the "May 16 Kindergarten."

According to the sincere intention of the fatherly leader who would furnish the best things for children first saying they are "king" of the country, the glorious Party centre, on May 16, 1974, took a gracious measure to use the finest house and building in the county as kindergarten and nursery. The "May 16 Kindergarten" is one of those buildings.

That day the Party sent there precious equipment and materials very conducive to children's health and emotional life, and presented each child with a stylish fur coat, a fur cap and a pair of leather boots.

In the kindergarten I saw lovely, healthy children romping about to their hearts' content, singing of their boundless happiness.

Before national liberation, the people of Unggi had never heard of the sort of nursery or kindergarten. Only a small three-roomed primary school was found there, which was altogether beyond the reach of those youngsters of poor families.

But, things changed completely. This locality has now a nursery and a kindergarten at each workshop and workteam where mother-workers do their jobs, and every branch farm has a primary school and a middle school and even a higher specialized school.

Our rising generation, under the legal protection of the State from their birth, grow up happily at well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens, and receive a free, complete secondary education till they reach the working age by the benefit of the universal compulsory 11-year education. It is quite a commonplace now in any places of our country, but, I could not pass by a kindergarten or a school as a matter of course while forming a mental picture of the past poverty life of the local folk.

The county official emphasized Unggi made brilliant progress not only in the economic field but also in spheres of education, culture and public health. And he explained that the number of technicians and specialists in that county showed 177 per cent increase during the past decade.

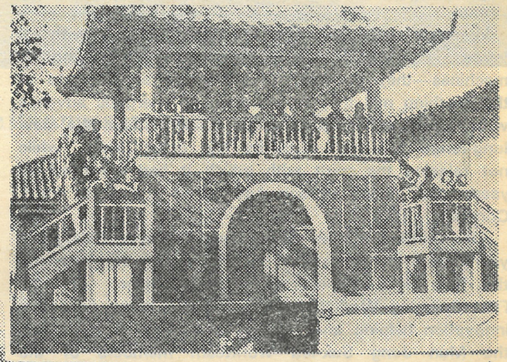
I saw the beautiful glow of sunset in the sky when I got out of the kindergarten.

Young men and women were going towards the hall of culture carrying with various musical instruments such as accordion, guitar, *kayagum* (a Korean string instrument) and *changgu* (a Korean double-headed drum). They were workers' amateur art group members.

The song "Envy No One and Nothing in the World" rang out from the hall of culture.

Really, the people of Unggi County, nay, all our people lead a blissful life enjoying the utmost care of the great leader who devotes his all to their happiness and basking in the affectionate rays of benignant Party that is bringing his lofty intention to brilliant realization.

Kim Dong Chun



"May 16 Kindergarten" children grow up in good health under loving care of the gracious Party centre

Account of Visit

Animating Spirit of Powerful Speed Campaign

—At the Sinuiju Textile Mill—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All our Party members and working people must march forward towards the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, with great revolutionary ardour and vigorous fighting spirit."

Warmly encouraged at the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the whole Sinuiju Textile Mill started up its march towards 1,500 million metre fabrics production goal. I visited it shortly after the Sixth Party Congress.

My heart burned with ardour in spite of the cold weather because the mill presented active brisk appearance everywhere.

There were put up large slogans reading "Let us carry through the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let's all advance forward in speed campaign!" in addition to many bulletin boards on which appeared red bar graphs of production results as well as flash news about the innovative achievements.

"Fulfilment of daily plan in the morning!" Such a powerful news was put up in succession on a flash board. Now, I proceeded to the scene of productive labour.

Workers quickening their lively steps with a joyous, confident look, and the ceaseless sound of machines—they seemed to show the actual state of the seething mill that was making an energetic advance with ardent sincerity to successfully attain the new long-range goal put forth by the great leader, while not relaxing the spirit with which it had executed its yearly plan ahead of schedule before the Sixth Party Congress.

After setting a new target figure of overfulfilling the yearly plan by more than 50 % before the year-end, the Han Gum Suk-led workteam members of the First Spinning Workshop were bringing about collective innovation helping and pulling each other forward; and the Mun Jong Suk-led workteam members of the Second Spinning Workshop were spinning much more yarn than their daily assignments by actively introducing the advanced method of going round the machines in accord with their vigorous multi-spindle tending movement. In their way of work was reflected the animating spirit of speed campaign.

A spinner, in particular, caught my eyes. She was running swiftly threading her way through machines like a swallow. She was none other than Nam Bun Ok who had completed twice the task of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) on June 30th last.

An official of the mill, touching on her continuous innovation, related the following episode:

Nam Bun Ok kept deep in her mind the great leader's teachings that a considerable increase of spindle rotation rate of spinning machine through energetic technical innovation movement in the textile mills amounts to obtaining the enormous spinning capacity for nothing. She made long-drawn strenuous efforts to find a clue for their materialisation, and undertook five more machines.

In answer to the co-workers' apprehensions for her too much burden, she, showing them a sketch of a new circuit method, said, "If I work according to the policy of the speed campaign set forth by the Party, I shall be able to tend such numbers of spindles easily."

Afterwards she did linking-yarn-together practice and endeavoured to invent and introduce a new machine. At last she succeeded in originating a machine capable of instantly removing the dust ins and outs of spinning machine and introduced it into production, which resulted in the successful prevention against snap of yarn caused by dust while increasing the efficiency of output by several times and making labour easier.

I carefully saw Nam Bun Ok in her worthy work running continuously at fast speed, when the official said, "The amount of yarn made by her over the last one and a half year is enough to produce more than 300,000 suits of adult clothes or 450,000 suits of children's clothing."

For my praise of her achievements, Nam Bun Ok spoke confidently:

"The policy of the speed campaign shaped by the benevolent Party has brought about miracle and innovation. We only followed this policy."

She expressed her resolve to actively contribute to achieving 1,500 million metre fabrics production target of the ten long-term goals advanced at the Sixth Party Congress. Her face shone with firm determination and conviction.

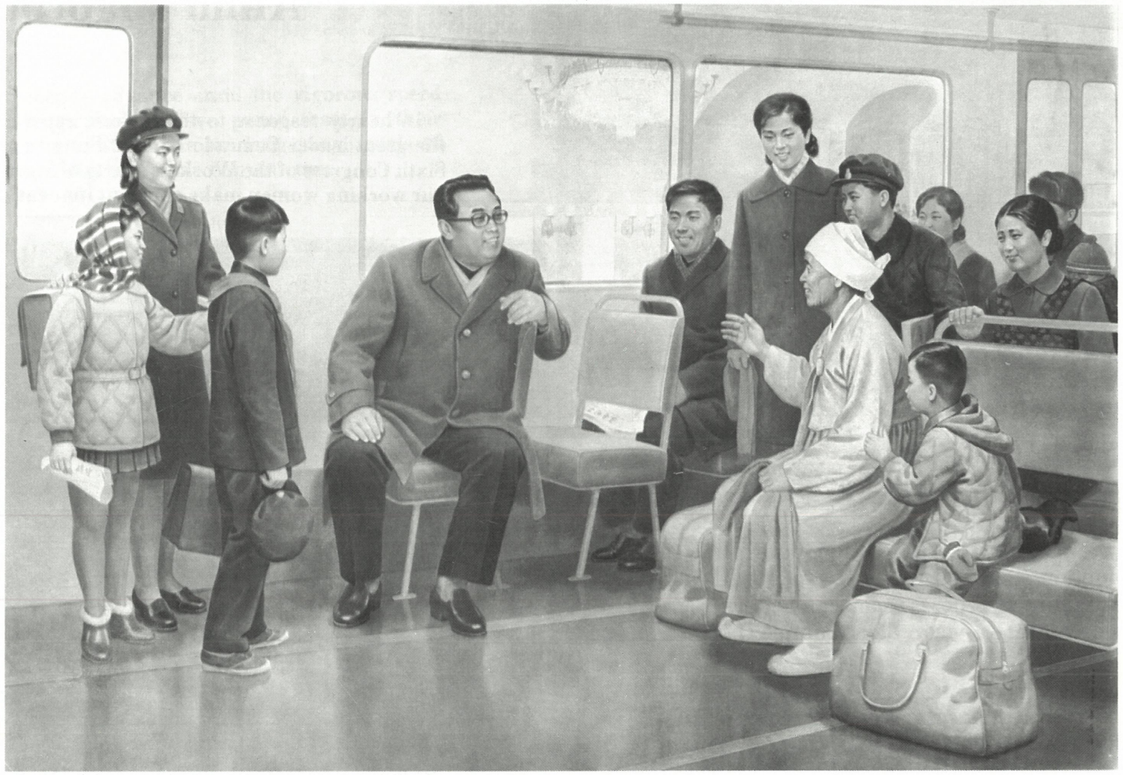
Her sincere resolve was shared by many others.

The So Ran Hui-led workteam members of the Second Weaving Workshop and the Kwon Hyon Suk-led workteam members of Youth Weaving Workshop, too, were advancing forward. Most of them being mother-workers, they were affording the examples of overfulfilling daily plan with ardent loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

The flame of the mass technical innovation movement was blazing up fiercely in the whole mill following the example of the unassuming heroes. Amidst this flame the drawing-frame and carder were refashioned into high-speed ones, and the struggle became fiercer to get the preparing process into step with high-speed rotation of spinning machines, thereby increasing the variety of goods and augmenting their quality.

The admirable weavers were stepping up their devoted struggle for the brilliant attainment of 1,500 million metre fabrics production goal set forth by the great leader. I left the textile mill with firm conviction that they would never fail to carry out their determination.

Ryu Son Hui



An underground palace has made its appearance under the favour of the great leader

Constant Innovation and Steady Advance Amid Vigorous Speed Campaign

In hearty response to the historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our working women make constant innovation and steady advance amid the vigorous speed campaign and achieve proud feats in their struggle to attain the ten long-range goals of the socialist economic construction.

For the attainment of 15 million ton steel production goal. (Automation of steel manufacturing process replaces smelters by women in Kangson Steel Complex).

Spinners of the Sariwon Textile Mill make their high-spirited advance towards fabric production target of the new long-term goals

For weaving much more cloth of high quality (Photo shows spinners of the Kusong Textile Mill)

Innovation is introduced also in manufacturing the mechanical products

Weaver Choe Jong Rok of September Textile Mill who overfulfilled her assignments of Second Seven-Year Plan

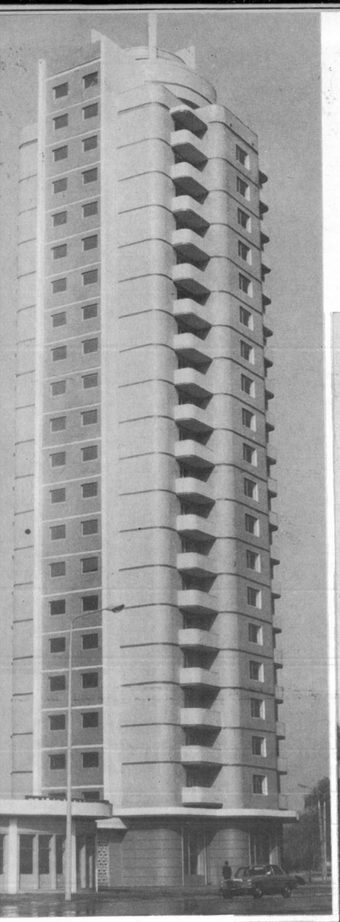
Massproduction of beautiful glassware

Kindergarteners congratulate labour innovators on the overfulfillment of their production plan (at Pakchon Silk Mill)

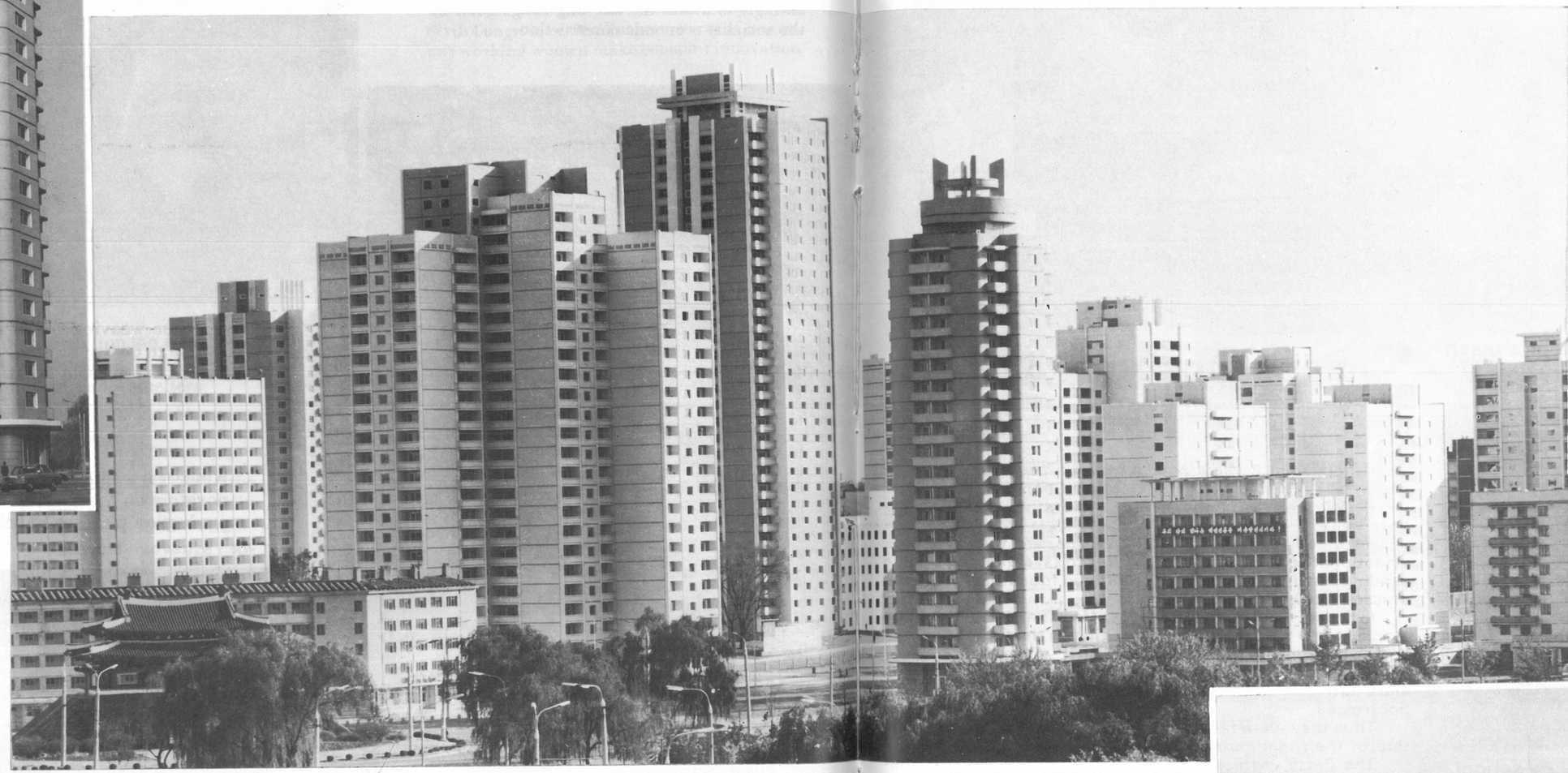
Changgwang Street Built under the Benevolent Care of the Glorious Party

The Changgwang Street has made its appearance under the benevolent care of the glorious Party that is brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The street is the residential quarters built on our new design fitting our own style entirely from the Juche point of view, and it is another proud creation by our people.

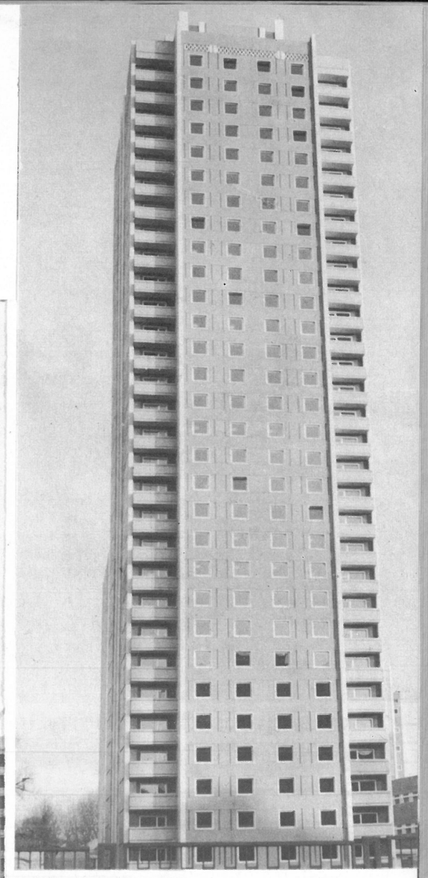
The flats of the Changgwang Street are equipped with every modern convenience for cultured life.



Towering apartment house built by the side of the Gate Potong



Part of the Changgwang Street, a proud creation

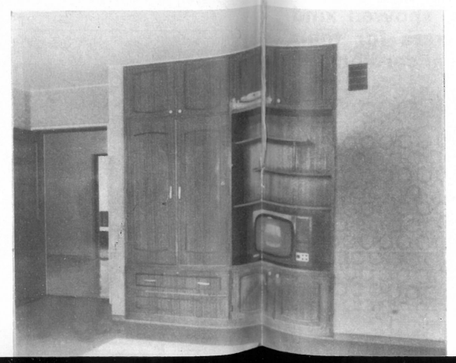


A thirty-storeyed apartment house

Kitchen

Front room

Living room



A view of the Changgwang Street seen from a thirty-storeyed apartment house

They engrave the fatherly leader's teachings on memory

In the Bosom of Mother Party

Triplets in the days of the nursery school of the Chongjin Steel Works

It happened 8 years ago. A woman passed away after giving birth to triplets at a hospital of Chongjin City.

People were all concerned for the destiny of those newborn babies.

Informed of this fact, the great leader and the Party took affectionate and benignant measures to save their lives while sending precious things such as various foodstuffs and baby dresses for them.

In hearty response to the great affection of the Party, the teachers of a nursery school belonging to the Chongjin Steel Works brought them up creditably as it wished.

The triplets were placed under the care of two teachers and a nutrition technician of the nursery school as well as two doctresses.

Thus they were raised in the Party's bosom warmer than that of their real mother.

The Party, without forgetting their first birthday, bestowed a gift of beautiful clothes and many other goods towards them.

When they reached the age of kindergarten, the glorious Party took the trouble to make them go to kindergarten from aforesaid nursery school of the steel works without changing their life-environment.

Perceiving their musical taste, the Party showed kind favour to assign a professional music mistress for their educator in charge and made them presents of accordion and other varied things.

Wrapped in the loving care of the gracious Party, the triplets grew up to attain school age.

In August last the Party took a step to change their dwelling to Pyongyang and train them—Chung Il, Chung Song and Chung Hyok—into a pianist, a cellist and a violinist respectively.

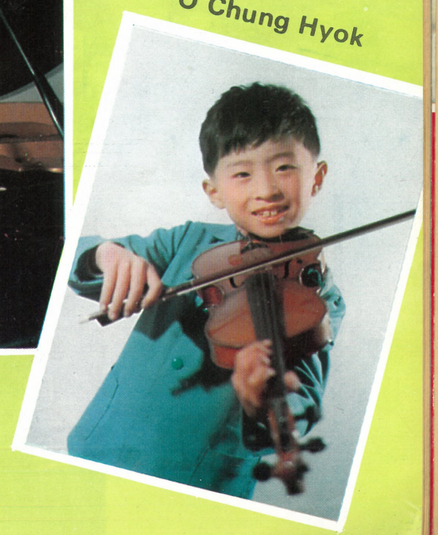
Enjoying such a deep affection, they learn happily to their hearts' content at the Pyongyang Music and Dancing College.

Blissful triplets

O Chung Song

O Chung Il

O Chung Hyok



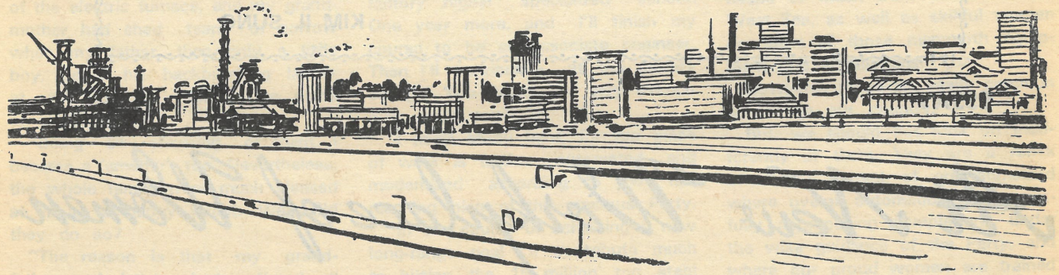
At a classroom of the Pyongyang Music and Dancing College

At their tidy room

At dormitory dining room

Daily lessons are over

"Long Live Great Speed Campaign!"



The foreign visitors have high praise in great sympathy for the speed campaign set forth by the glorious Party centre.

It occurred a few years ago. Japanese ship "Akifuji-maru" entered the Hungnam Port of our country. Its captain asked our workers to take on cargo in 18 days. But, they finished loading only in a brief space of two days.

(What strength could create such a wonder?...)

With this puzzle in his mind, the captain called upon our workers. They gave him an explanation on the speed campaign initiated by the Party centre and on its great vitality.

Now, the captain gained an understanding of the speed campaign and its might. The following day, he put up a red placard on his ship, reading "Long Live Great Speed Campaign!"

Since then the ship called at many foreign ports. Each time some people asked about the meaning of the placard, the officers and crew would say as follows:

"The word of speed campaign has originated in socialist Korea. All of her people do their jobs in the spirit of speed campaign. They are achieving a miracle at a higher rate of speed than that of a legendary winged horse capable of flying one thousand *ri* or 400 kilometres at a stretch.

"If you want to know the reason why we shouted 'Long Live Great Speed Campaign!', you had better make a visit to Korea yourselves."

MODERN MIRIM SLUICE GATE BROUGHT TO COMPLETION

Greeting the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our workers have finely constructed the modern Mirim Sluice Gate on the Taedong-gang River.

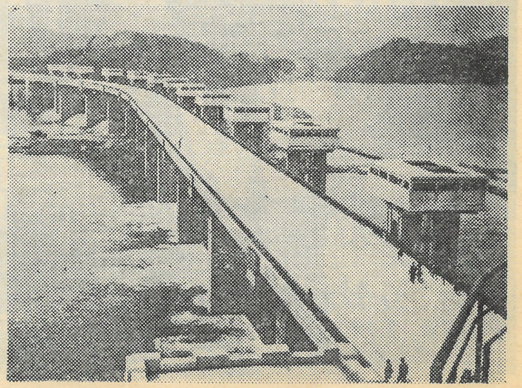
The sluice gate came into being in accordance with the grand plan of gigantic nature-remaking advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was brought to completion in a short period of one year and a half by labour struggle of our constructors to celebrate the Party Congress.

It is an up-to-date combined sluice gate with a lock for letting big and small boats pass freely, a power station and broad roadway.

Its construction in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, will do much toward fulfilling the increasing national economic requirements for electricity and water and further developing transportation.

The sluice gate also makes it possible to prevent whatever flood damage while lending a beauty to the capital's landscape scenery and serving as a popular recreation place for the working people.

Mirim Sluice Gate



"In order to narrow the gap between heavy and light labour, our Party pushed ahead with the work of modernizing production equipment and technical processes in industries where arduous labour, work in hot shops and other health-affecting work prevail. As a result, there has been a marked improvement in technical equipment and mechanization, automation and remote control have been introduced extensively in extractive industries, metallurgy and other branches of heavy industry."

KIM IL SUNG

ESSAY

At New Workplace of Women

An everyday affair makes a deep impression upon people now and then.

Brilliant successes have been achieved in the technical revolution to free the working people from arduous labour under the benevolent care of the great leader and the glorious Party. It is long since that industrial TVs and remote control were introduced in our country.

Nobody wonders at the fact that flowers bloom brilliantly in the pots and goldfishes swim in the globes at the smelting places in iron works or steel plants which had been a synonym for health-affecting work and hot work.

Anything of that kind has become a commonplace event in our country.

Sometime ago, however, I gained fresh profound impressions from such an affair of common occurrence.

Soon after the Sixth Party Congress, I went to the Steel Workshop of the Kangson Steel Complex to cover the vigorous struggle of the steelworkers to realize the 15 million ton steel production target of the grand ten long-range goals put forth at the Party Congress. In compliance with my request for interview with them, an official of the complex led me to a control room of the smelting place.

The control room was worthy of attention for its excellent equipment such as industrial TV receivers, radio phones and other latest means of communication as well as large and small meters and signal lamps. Yet, I could not refrain from expressing my admiration for three young girls who were skilfully controlling the whole correlated major processes of pouring hall, stockpiling yard and preparation workshop with the electric furnace as the centre.

The official introduced those three girls to me, saying they are "smelters", the masters of smelting place.

Exchanging greeting with those bashful girls I felt something odd to call them "smelters".

Until then I had imaged "smelters" to be muscular men capable of handling iron rods easily without fright at roaring fire.

I had talk with one of them.

She was a 21 year-old girl by the name of Kim Jung Suk, daughter of a veteran rolling worker.

She said:

"I finished a middle school just at the time when the flames of allround automation became fiercer and the industrial TVs were introduced in the smelting places of this complex under the sagacious guidance of the glorious Party centre.

"Many people had urged me to enter a school of higher grade to be a teacher, but I was attracted by this smelting place.

"So, I became a 'smelter'.

"The day when I was placed in a position of 'smelter', all my family congratulated me, and my father told an old heart-rending episode: My grandfather had died in harness with an iron rod in his hand in front of the electric furnace, and my grandmother had shed tears of sorrow when my father, then only a little boy, began his backbreaking labour at the smeltery taking the place of grandfather.

"Being an offspring of them, I became a 'smelter', too. Nevertheless, the whole family were much pleased at it as a happy event. Why did they do so?

"The reason is that my grandfather and father had suffered all sorts of humiliation and maltreatment while doing painful drudgery at this very smelting place in the past—whereas now I do my job with ease handling not iron rod but radio phones and small push buttons at a modern worksite provided by the gracious Party, and lead a life full of hope and honour.

"So, it was nothing strange that my family felicitated me so much."

After a pause, the girl went on saying, twinkling her eyes:

"I am a 3rd-year student of the factory higher specialized school. One year more, and I'll finish my course to be an associate engineer. Then I'll matriculate at the factory college! You guess I'm very avaricious, don't you?

"I must study hard, for our place of work is further automated and modernized according to the far-reaching plan of the gracious Party.

"In the course of achieving a new long-range goal I'll contribute much to hitting the 15 million ton steel production target ahead of schedule, and certainly become an engineer as well."

Our conversation was over.

Exciting scene of the smelting place, where the electric furnaces are operated by the girl controllers to continuously pour out hot molten iron, made me recall the long-distant pipelines for the transport of concentrates from the northern district of Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, and the long-distant belt-conveyer carrying away heaps of muck from Unryul to the West Sea, as well as skillful women operators of those mammoth equipment and installations.

Nowaday, those are really common scenes in our country.

But, we should not look on indifferently at them. They are a reflex of a new aspect of our homeland where overall automation is successfully approaching completion under the wise guidance of the Party, and where our proud women are trained up as more independent and creative beings under the loving care of the gracious Party.

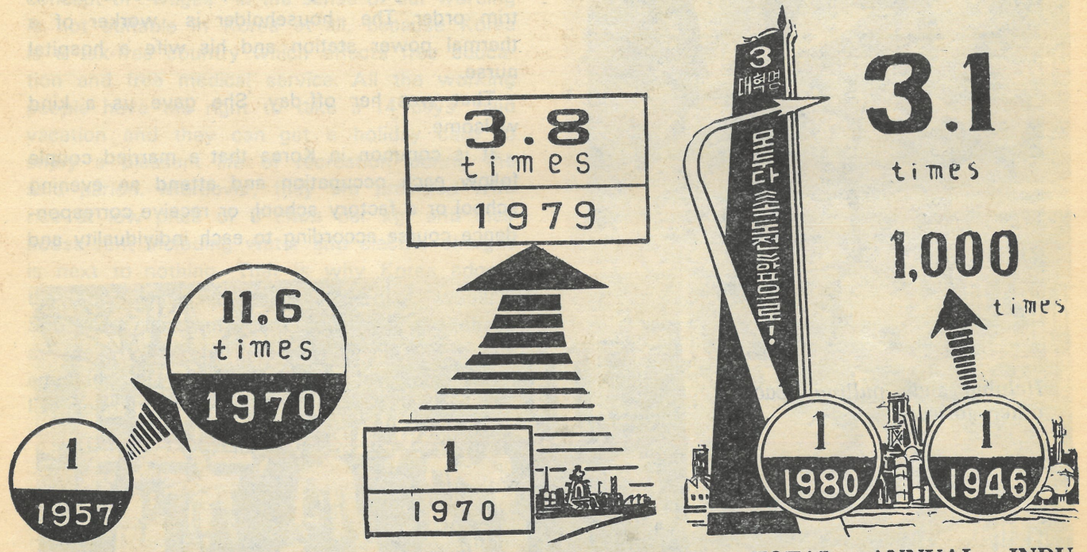
With such an emotional thought, I stepped out of the smelting place.

Ri Jong Gil

A part of the general control room of the Steel Workshop at the Kangson Steel Complex

INTERESTING FIGURES

RAPID RATE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN OUR COUNTRY



TOTAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE
Average Annual Increase 19.1 %

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE
Average Annual Increase 15.9 %

TOTAL ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE AT THE END OF 1980'S

Socialist Construction of Korea and Women's Aspect

—Excerpts from the foreigners' accounts of Korean impression—

Helping and pulling each other forward

"A Worker's Home We Visited"

In the Socialist Constitution President Kim Il Sung stipulated as follows:

"...The State regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

"The constantly increasing material wealth of society in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is used entirely to promote the well-being of the working people."

Taking this stipulation to our hearts we called at a worker's home.

His is a family of four members (two of them are children) dwelling on a two-roomed flat in the five-storied apartment house. Almost all flats in Pyongyang have hot-water heating. Though unexpectedly visited, the rooms are in trim order. The householder is worker of a thermal power station and his wife a hospital nurse.

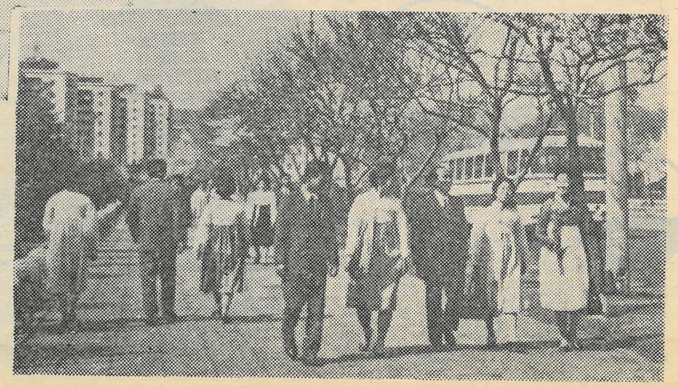
That was her off-day. She gave us a kind welcome.

It is common in Korea that a married couple follow each occupation and attend an evening school or a factory school, or receive correspondence course according to each individuality and ability. I heard the housewife was also endeavoring to gain the qualification of pharmacist.

We put a straight-forward question to her on their earning.

She answered her husband receives living allowance of 95 *won* and her's 75 *won*. The concept of "wages" in the sense of our wording is not suitable in Korea at all, because Korea is a tax-free country which effects free education and free medical service. All the working people have the right to take a 14 days' paid vacation and they can get a holiday card to enjoy a pleasant life of recreation during the said period. Moreover, they are provided with rice at low price of 8 *chon* per kg, and their house rent including water and electric charges is next to nothing. That is why Korea adopts the term "living allowance" instead of "wages". Subsidiary foodstuffs are abundant and cheap as well. With full of confidence, she said emphatically, "We have nothing to worry about livelihood."

(Omoto Yasuyuki, Japan).



Their life is full of pleasure at all times

Our women do their jobs pleasantly at well-equipped place of work

Substantially Ensured Equality

In order to free women from household burdens, Korea has built many nurseries and kindergartens and assigns the task of children's upbringing to specialists. Mothers take part in labour free from worry about their children. Now 3.5 million children, who make up most of juvenile population, grow up at nurseries and kindergartens.

In the sphere of light industry, special attention is directed to the production of diverse kitchen utensils so that the women may do household work easily. A number of service establishments and groceries are set up for this purpose....

It may safely be said with certainty that in Korea a genuine revolution is taking place in social activities to ensure substantial equality for the women.

(Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica).

Our country has many chicken plants in various places, massproducing eggs to supply for the working people

Samil-po Inlet

There is a large lake 8 km round lying about 120 km south to Wonsan, a port city along the East Sea coast of our country.

This natural lake is Samil-po Inlet, which is connected with East Sea with a background of Mt. Kumgang-san, a famous mountain of Korea.

Several brooks starting from ravines of Mt. Kumgang-san flow down into the Nam-gang River which forms the source of the inlet, a scenic spot along the East Sea of Korea.

Water of the inlet is always pure and clean like a crystal fountain.

High and low peaks stand as precipitously as walls on the north of the inlet, and Hae-Kumgang stretches away in the East Sea on its southeast side, which add beauty to the inlet.

Pine, fir, magnolia and various other trees form woods in the hills and dales, and fantastic rocks and boulders make their wonderful appearances enhancing the attractive scenery in the neighborhood of the inlet.

Rock islets on the calm waters of the inlet bring out its beauty to the best.

In the northwest shore of Samil-po Inlet rises aloft the "Samil-po Kumgang-Mun Gate" 10 metres high which is one of the big stone gates, and a clean fountain called *Mongchon* gushes out from under it.

There is a legend among our people: Once upon a time a king visited there to enjoy a pleasant day, but he stayed on for three days because of its enchanting scenery. Hence the name of "Samil-po Inlet" (Three days-Inlet).

Along with its natural beauty, Samil-po Inlet plays a great role in the national economy.

The inlet is used as a natural breeding pond swarming with carp, dace, crucian and other fish of many kinds.

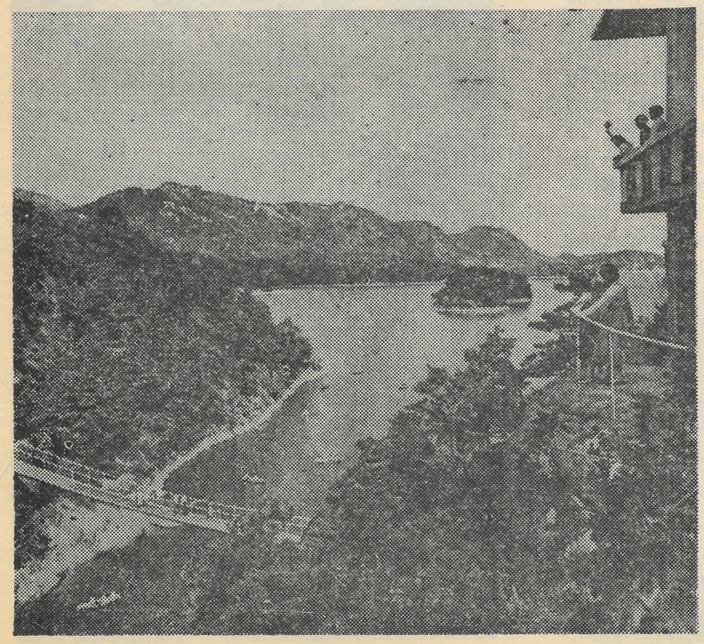
Its water is utilised to the fullest as an irrigation water wetting fields of over 300 hectares.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that 70 bamboos sent by the great leader struck their roots into the soil and today the whole shores of the inlet are covered with bamboo thicket.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the inlet after national liberation. Saying it was a scenic spot, he laid out a plan to develop it into a cultural holiday resort for the working people.

Now one can find there cultural amusement facilities and various means of physical sports and playing side by side with sanatoria and holiday homes, which serve well as the widely known cultural holiday resorts for the working people.

A partial view of the picturesque Samil-po Inlet



Primitive Remains of Our Country and Her People's Origin

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Ours is a resourceful people with a long history and a brilliant cultural tradition."

Our people boast of their long history and brilliant cultural tradition.

The Korean people born in this land of Korea at the time when human beings came into existence on the globe and began to create history, inhabited the vast areas east of the Asian Continent with the Korean peninsula as the centre.

Historically speaking, the Koreans lived neighbouring many kinds of tribes. However, they have preserved the racial features different from others by constantly taking over one and the same blood until now. The archeological artifacts unearthed in our country prove that the Koreans have lived in this land since the dawning of human history.

KOREANS IN THE AGE OF KOMUNMORU REMAINS

Hugu-ri village in Sangwon county is located about 40 km. southeast of Pyongyang.

Remains found there included fossilised bones of apeman in the early Paleolithic Age; scores of fossilised bones of animals such as rhinoceros with two big horns, elephant and field mouse living in swampy land; crude types of stone implements, sharp-pointed, ladder-shaped and hatchet-shaped; and traces of fire.

The remains is called the Komunmoru remains after the name of its locality.

The finds of Komunmoru indicate that those men, creators of the remains, belong to the earliest apemen of all who had lived at the time of initial human emergence. (600,000-400,000 years ago).

The analysis of apemen's fossils tells that they have special features peculiar only to mankind.

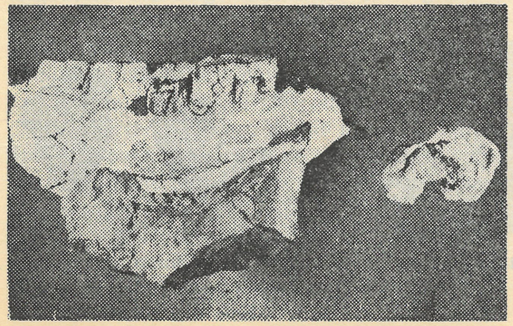
Their brain volume is much smaller than that of present-day man but 1.5 times bigger than that of anthropoid.

Also their skull has many morphological features that can be found only from mankind. Their thighbone is little different from that of present-day man, which suggests that they walked about on foot, though they failed to keep their balance well.

On the other hand, apemen's stone implements and traces of fire indicate that they lived gregariously and made necessary labour tools for the collection of eatables and hunting while using fire.

All these facts show that men inhabited this land at the dawning of human history.

Fossilised lower jaw-bone of rhinoceros with two big horns found at Komunmoru (lift) and fossilised cranium of monkey found at Komunmoru (right)



TAEHYONDONG REMAINS AND "RYOKPO MAN"

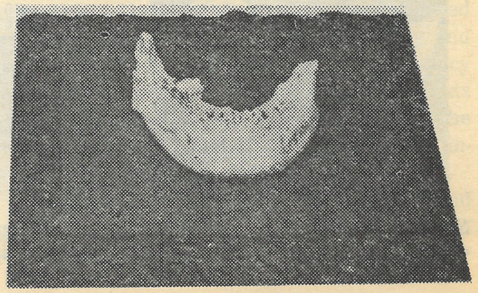
Discovered at the Taehyondong remains in Ryokpo District, Pyongyang City, were fossilised animal bones and fossilised cranium of those men who belonged in the Middle Paleolithic Age.

We call the inhabitant in those days "Ryokpo man" after its place-name: They were paleoanthropus anthropologically.

The "Ryokpo man" was comparatively developed more than apeman.

The fossilised bones show that "Ryokpo man" had lesser primitive features by far than apeman in constitution.

Fossilised lower jaw-bone of "Sungri-san man"



His facial angle is more closely allied to neanthropus than apeman and his brain volume is about the same with that of neanthropus.

"Ryokpo man" was supposed to exercise the thinking faculty to some degree: This is testified by the fact that the developed central nervous system of speech and motor occupied a great part in the skull and that he could walk freely in an erect position on foot.

Similar remains in the same age were excavated both in Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province and in Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province.

The labour tools in the Middle Paleolithic Age unearthed at Kulpo-ri are far smaller, sharper and handier than those of Komunmoru remains.

This tells that the paleoanthropus ceaselessly bettered the tools through their primitive yet purposeful labour.

Their gregarious life formed a considerably-organised social collective more disciplined than that of apeman.

They lived community life settling in a definite place, and natural division of labour appeared according to sex distinction: Men engaged collectively in productive activities including hunting, and women and children in building a fire and gathering edibles.

All these facts show that the apeman—creator of Komunmoru remains—evolved into paleoanthropic "Ryokpo man" and "Tokchon man" through a long historic process.

Then "Sungri-san man" followed them in evolution.

"SUNGRI-SAN MAN"

There is a small mountain named Sungri-san in Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province, situated at the upper reaches of the Taedong-gang River flowing through Pyongyang. Discovered in a cave of the mountain were remains belonging in the Middle and Late Paleolithic Age. The "Sungri-san man" who lived in the Late Paleolithic Age belong to neanthropus anthropologically.

The fossilised bones of neanthropus discovered in the cave suggest that "Sungri-san man" was the first of all neanthropus.

This early neanthropus could not get rid of his primitive features completely.

Judging from his lower jaw developed so as to utter articulate speech and his cranial form, facial features, characteristic frame and thinking function, we can guess that "Sungri-san man" looked like the present-day man fundamentally different from paleoanthropus.

The neanthropus employed new labour tools such as bone-spearhead and gig along with gimlets used by paleoanthropus.

This bespeaks that the neanthropus uninterruptedly improved the tools with the expansion of productive activities.

As seen above our people who came into existence in this land at the early stage of the emergence of human beings developed into Komunmoru group (apeman) in the Early Paleolithic Age, into "Tokchon man" and "Ryokpo man" (paleoanthropus) in the Middle Paleolithic Age and then into "Sungri-san man" (neanthropus) in the Late Paleolithic Age passing through sequent phases.

The "Sungri-san man" evolved into the ancestors of the Koreans at the Neolithic Age through a long historic development.

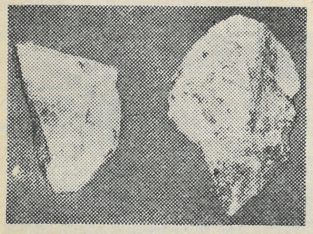
In order to tell the present-day Koreans from the formers, the ancestors of Koreans—the offspring of "Sungri-san man"—are called the "primitive types of men in Korea".

The "primitive types of men in Korea" handed down their lineage to such tribes as Ye, Maek and Samhan that were all ancient clans.

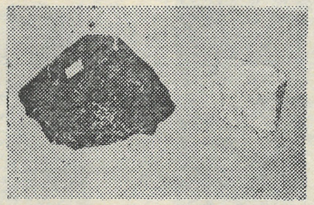
The Ye tribe, the most developed of all others, formed the tribal alliance and set up Kochoson (Ancient Korea)—the first slave-owning kingdom of our country, and its founders are called the Kochoson tribe.

The Kochoson tribe is the ancestor of the present Koreans.

The afore-mentioned materials clearly indicate that the Korean people born in this land at the initial stage of the human history formed one and the same stock, and then gradually evolved into a single homogeneous nation with the same blood through a long historic process.



Stone implements made by cracking in the Early Paleolithic Age



Stone implements made by cracking in the Middle Paleolithic Age

Stone implements made by cracking in the Late Paleolithic Age

Sacred Programme of National Salvation for Hastening Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that our country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and put forth a new reunification proposal to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state.

The great leader, in his historic report, made an overall clarification of the ways for the country's reunification and the nation's future progress concerning the principles and means for reunifying the country into a confederal state down to the policy to be carried out by the confederal republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."**

The great leader proposed that the unified state of a confederal type forms a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and that a confederal standing committee be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments in the north and the south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

This new proposal is the only just reunification programme based on the immortal Juche idea and objective reality of our country.

This historic proposal is run through, above all, with the consistent stand of our Party that regards independence as the life and soul of the nation, and subordinates everything to defending and maintaining its independence.

The great leader's new proposal also reflects most correctly the realities in and out of our country.

In solving the problem of our country's reunification, we must proceed from the stark reality that there exist two totally different social systems in the north and the south, and also give consideration to the specific geographical conditions and international environment of our country hemmed in between big powers.

In this situation, the way to reunify the country independently is the establishment of the confederal state of north and south as proposed by the great leader, which will be a unified independent, neutral state, not being a satellite of any other nation and not being inclined to any bloc.

Only by so doing, will an independent one Korea, unified and sovereign Korea of the Koreans themselves make her appearance in the land of three thousand *ri*.

Advancing the proposal on the establishment of the confederal state in his report to the Sixth Party Congress, the great leader said that it would be a good idea to call the confederal state Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) after the name of a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and the south for democracy.

Then, stressing that the DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people, he put forward the ten-point policy of the Confederal Republic.

It is an epoch-making measure of profound significance in advancing the cause of national reunification and carving out the future of the

nation.

The following are the ten-point policy of the DCRK shaped by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the Sixth Party Congress:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all its state activities and follow an independent policy.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In this regard, the policy of the confederal state points out that economic collaboration and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country, and that the confederal state should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in the north and the south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country.

Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas.

Ninth, the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

In respect of this the policy of the DCRK enunciates that of the foreign relations formed by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

As seen above, the proposal on establishing a confederal state and the policies of the confederal government put forward by the great leader are the whole nation's common programme for national salvation and a great charter of national reunification which was mapped out on the basis of overall analysis of all the actual conditions in and out of our country and a full consideration of both the interests of north and south and those of the adjacent countries.

That's why, as soon as this new reunification programme was announced to the world, it has created a wonderful sensation among our 50 million brethren suffering the pain of division and among the world's people and progressive public figures wishing the reunification of Korea.

The proposal on the establishment of the DCRK is acceptable to anyone who loves his country and nation and truly desires reunification. When the proposal is brought to realization, our country will create a new history of reunified Korea as an independent, peaceful and prosperous state with its 50 million population, brilliant national culture and powerful national economy.

Our people and women are full of determination to make every effort to materialize the noble programme of reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and hasten the day when the DCRK's policy will be enforced in the whole land of Korea.

Letter of a Factory Girl in South Korea

—Let's acquire rights of labour, of women and of human beings through struggle—

The following letter was given by a factory girl in Kwangju, south Korea to her friend in home village.

Dear Wol Nyo!

I pine for home.

Until I bade farewell to you in our home village, I had hoped: "If I work hard in any place I shall earn money enough to cure my mother of disease and cover the schooling expenses for my only younger brother."

But, it was a vain dream.

I underwent hardships of all sorts for the last four years since my departure from native place, and came to know many things.

I went first to Kwangju, South Cholla Province. I barely managed to find a job at a knitting mill in the Kwangju industrial area.

Women formed almost all of workpeople there.

Female millhand, like other factory girls, drudged for 12-14 hours a day. But, they got 30,000-40,000 *won* at the most. After this or that deduction, their take-home wages were no more than 20,000-30,000 *won*.

What was more intolerable was inhuman treatment such as violation of human rights.

It happened on the first day after my admission to mill dormitory.

It was still dark outside, when a bell for rising rang out clamorously all of a sudden, and a loud speaker on the corridor began crying out, "Get up quickly! Machines wait for you! Come out rapidly!" Then, male superintendent of the dormitory opened the door abruptly and entered into our sleeping room with his shoes on. He roared out, "Rise promptly! Why do you sleep late in the morning? What did you do at night?..." while taking off our blankets. Workwomen were consternated in undergarment. I was at a loss what to do because it was my first humiliation of such sort.

Tears welled up in my eyes, and I wept bitterly with indignation. But, my room-mates consoled me saying "If you cry with such a trifle thing, you will die in a fit of rage."

I was astonished again at their remarks. How is it that a dormitory superintendent can do such a rude act and workwomen obey without objection?

There was another happening.

One day the mill owner made a speech before the female hands who were gathered in an "educational room". Then, he asked them to advance any requests.

One of them hoped for heating, another requested one blanket for each workwoman explaining about the dormitory conditions, and I asked for the repair of a defective toilet room.

"The toilet room", he replied, "is a place for momentary use. So, that will do, if any defect." Offended by his cynical words, I uttered a defiant remark, "Please, drop in at the place for a moment yourself!"

He turned purple with rage.

Owing to this "fault", I was taken to foreman, who struck me mercilessly with his hammer-like fists.

I fell down staggering. Next day I received dismissal notice. It was my first employment and discharge.

Dear Wol Nyo!

There will be no end to my story about why I fought for the rights of labour, of women and of human beings, and how I shall fight on in the future.

It is because poor people like us can never live without those rights.

It happened in the summer of last year.

The women workers of south Korea are forced to work like a slave for 14 or 16 hours every day at dusty and humid places of work under most unhealthy working conditions

Military Demarcation Line

From Lake Chonji of Mt. Paekdu-san to Cheju Island, Korea is one and single country from olden times.

A homogeneous nation of one blood on the same territory should never be divided.

There is an artificial barrier in Korea dividing the territory and splitting the nation. That barrier is none other than the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) which came into being in this land with the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army.

Spiteful Barrier

Along the 550-ri-long MDL extending from the mouth of the Han-gang River along the West Sea coast to Pooejin-ri along the shore of the East Sea, 1,292 marking poles bound with barbed wire entanglements are planted, which constitute the artificial barrier parting our country into north and south.

36 years long partition has brought unbearable suffering of national split to our people and caused untold calamities and misfortunes particularly to the people of south Korea under the US imperialist occupation.

The MDL barbed wire entanglements blocked the railways and roads to be used freely by the entire compatriots of the whole country, while delimitting the air space and the east and west sea route, thus preventing the separated kinsmen and relatives from exchanging a single letter and knowing how they fare over the last 36 years.

Power cables stretching over the mountains and rivers from far north are also shut off by the barbed wire entanglements along the MDL, unable to go further southward.

Because of the spiteful barrier, the peasants of the northern half of the Republic can not send their plentiful rice to the south Korean brethren who are suffering from the biggest famine on account of the "worst failure of crops in 50 years" due to the predatory and suppressive policy pursued by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

I worked this time at a fishing-net factory in the Kwangju industrial area. The factory owner would not pay wages in time, not to speak of night allowance for two months, which drove workwomen into much distress.

We demanded payment from the factory owner repeatedly. Each time, he made "slack in sales" for non-payment. But it was a downright lie.

Representatives of workwomen called for the factory owner to clear back pay, threatening with the stop of their work. I was selected, too, as the representative. It, however, formed the root of trouble for me later! Proposing for a calm conversation with us in another room, he tried to put us into a basement.

Out of surging indignation, factory girls went on sit-in strike. The smouldering rage burst up at a time; "Factory owner, apologize to us!", "Give us back pay!", we shouted.

Frightened at this, he called up the police. Instantly, policemen and goon squad pounced on us.

Riotous scenes took place with outcries of constables and goons, and with shrieks and groans of the workwomen.

A female operative was struck down by a policeman's truncheon. Someone gave a sharp cry of "murder!". This called forth there some shouts of "Get out homicidal policemen!" here and there. The fighting became fiercer.

The constables were driven out by their stubborn struggle.

Before women strikers, I said, "We must fight to the end. Fight, and we will win victory; otherwise, we shall get no wages and fired out."

Afterwards I was taken to the police station to be pommelled and detained.

On release from a police cell, I got sacked. It was my second dismissal. But, I felt neither regret nor fear this time. If one has a fear of discharge one could not choose but live without the rights of labour, of women and of human beings.

Now, the devilish Chon Du Hwan military junto suppress and slaughter our workwomen in more bestial way.

Female workers also turned out in the struggle at the last uprising of Kwangju citizens.

Air-borne troops of homicidal Chon Du Hwan shot and bayoneted those female workers who rose up in the just struggle. Many of them sank to the ground shedding blood. I was also stabbed by a paratrooper with sword. I narrowly escaped death at hospital.

Dear Wol Nyo!

My heart-rending episode knows no end. South Korean society is the worst darkland and shambles. That's why we have to fight on. I'll carry my hard fight through, leaving the matter of caring for ailing mother and earning my brother's school expenses till later on. I prefer fight and death to submission.

Dear Wol Nyo!

Now I put a period to this letter.

Yours truly,

August 30, 1980

Far from removing the cursed entanglements, the south Korean puppet clique began to build the reinforced concrete walls along the MDL from 1977 at the instigation of the US imperialists who are attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea. Thus, the reinforced concrete walls, 10 metres wide at the base, 5 metres high and 2 to 3 metres thick (some places are made up of double barrier with a height of 6 to 8 metres and upper width of 4 to 6 metres) have made their appearance cutting off north and south.

Really, the artificial splitting barrier—the MDL—is a detestable barrier producing greater misery and suffering for our people with each passing day.

Peace-Threatening Barrier

The MDL is the barrier not only causing the pain of national division to our people but also threatening the peace in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In our country the massive armed forces of north and south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line at present, and there are tens of thousands of American troops stationed in south Korea. Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment."

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have shipped massive armed forces into south Korea from the United States under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" and "security" to concentrate them along the MDL, while carrying on war exercise and military provocation manoeuvres everyday.

Pillboxes aiming at north are thickly placed in the reinforced concrete walls built along the MDL.

Over the past three years, the US imperialists have conducted many manoeuvres including annual military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit", the largest scale ever since the war. Last year alone, they staged the large-scale south Korea-US joint military exercises including "Team Spirit 80", "Magex 80" and so on, and not a day passed without gunpowder being exploded in south Korea.

Mapping out the long-term "plan of US military build-up in south Korea", the US imperialists step up preparations for the expansion of the military equipment and installations and for the disposition of many more tactical weapons including "F-16 fighter".

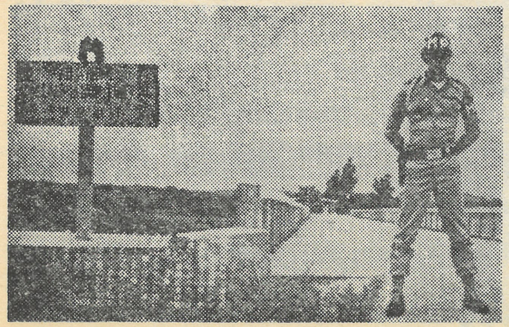
Meantime, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique commit military provocations along the MDL day after day.

Until the end of March last year since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, the US imperialists violated the armistice agreement and items of understanding on more than 292,000 occasions along the MDL.

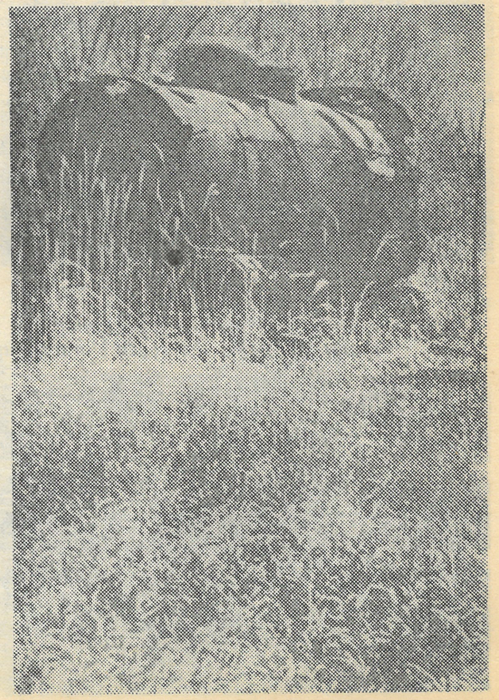
They carried on countless provocative acts not only on the ground but also in the sky and at sea. The US imperialist spy planes infiltrated into airspace over the territorial and coastal waters of our Republic 36 times in the period from September 4 to November 13 last year.

Due to the provocative manoeuvers on the part of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique the MDL becomes a dangerous fuse which may give rise to war at any moment.

Look at an arrogant villainous Yankee standing by a marking post of the Military Demarcation Line! This is an ugly look of the US imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea and blocking Korea's reunification in an attempt to divide it permanently.



Only weeds overgrow on the interrupted railways



Korea Should Be Reunified into One by Breaking down Barrier

To realize the reunification of the country by putting an end to the history of division enforced by the US imperialist aggressors is the greatest desire of the entire Korean people and their supreme national task to be carried out through the united efforts of the whole nation.

Since the division of the country, our Party and the Government of the Republic have advanced their proposals on the independent and peaceful reunification on more than 150 occasions and made every sincere effort for their realisation. But, the bisected territory is not united yet, and the south Korean people are undergoing misfortunes and pains as ever under the suppression by the military fascist junto because of the confrontation and splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

Korea should be reunified into one for saving the south Korean people from the tyrannical rule of the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan fascist puppet clique, and for preventing another war and safeguarding the peace in Korea.

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new reunification plan to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state, through the unity of the north and the south, and put forward a proposal, in the ten-point policy of a unified state, to abolish the MDL which comes between the north and the south and to dismantle all the military installations in its vicinity.

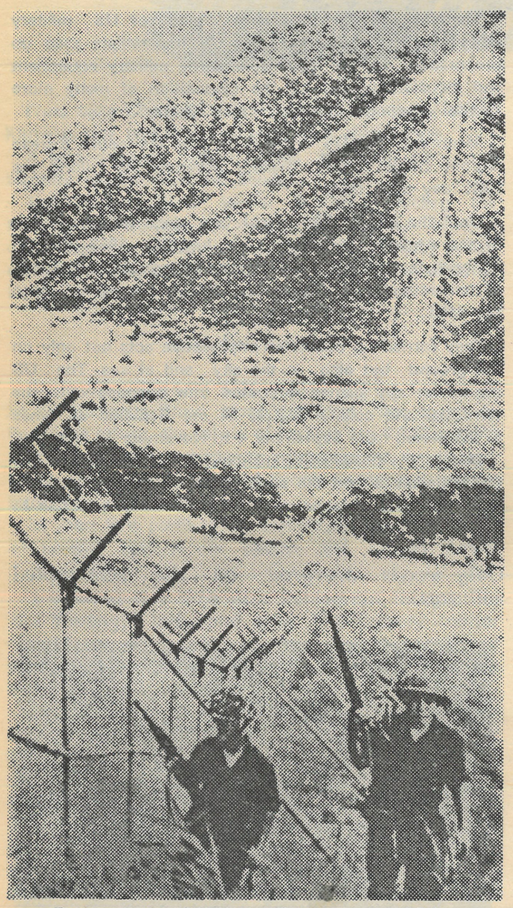
For the removal of the barrier—the MDL—and for the reunification of Korea, it is imperative to make the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea.

The US imperialist aggression troops are levelling their guns at the north along the MDL, and the US imperialists have set up a large number of military installations and deployed huge amount of weapons in its vicinity.

The US imperialists must stop their move to create "two Koreas" and withdraw immediately from south Korea taking with all the leathal weapons and military equipment.

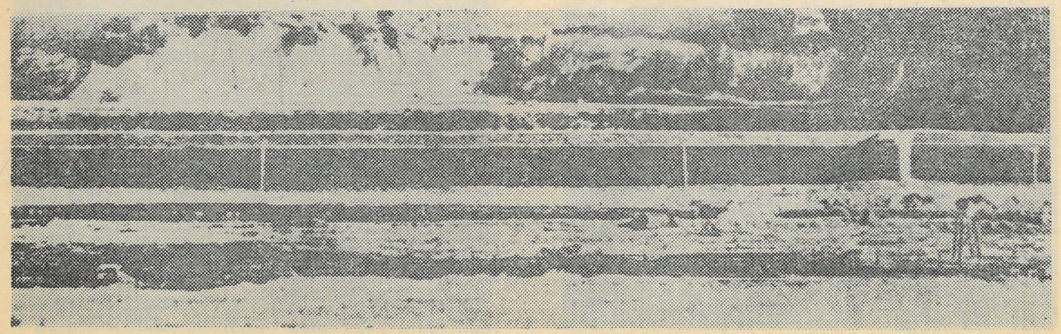
The progressive people of the world who love justice and want peace shout: "Korea is one!" "United States, get out of south Korea!"

Our people, receiving the support and encouragement from the peoples and women the world over, will surely abolish the MDL, artificial barrier of division, and reunify the country through the united efforts of the whole nation.



Part of the Military Demarcation Line

Reinforced concrete walls along the Military Demarcation Line built by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique



ACCOUNT OF EYE-WITNESS

BLOOD-SOAKED KWANGJU

Kwangju is the seat of south Cholla Province, south Korea.

The patriotic people and the youths and students of Kwangju turned out in the righteous struggle to abolish "Yusin system" and democratize the society last year.

The south Korean fascist military hooligans under the patronage of US imperialism suppressed their just struggle bestially.

Japanese journal "Labour Information" carried an article of account by eye-witness exposing the Kwangju atrocity committed by the fiendish homicidal Chon Du Hwan fascist gang. Here are its excerpts:

CITY TRAMPLED DOWN BY MILITARY BOOTS

May 19, 1980 saw Kwangju turn into shambles of blood.

The "forces enforcing martial law" with fixed bayonets brought the whole streets under control.

The sight gave me goose-flesh.

Kwangju was changed into a ruined city over which the harsh wind was moaning dismally under dark clouds.

Battle-cries, gun shots and shriek here and there..., people fell victims to bloodshed at last that day.

GIRL STUDENTS STABBED TO DEATH BY MERCILESS BAYONETS

The blood-thirsty paratroopers dispatched by the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique stripped the arrested eight girl students of their clothes one by one.

Kicking at them, a paratrooper barked "What an audacious demonstration at this critical juncture?"

That moment, the paratroopers stabbed their backs with bayonets, making blood spout. The paratroopers threw them on a garbage truck without confirming their life or death.

No one knew whether the rascals intended to bury them or burn them under the cover of darkness.

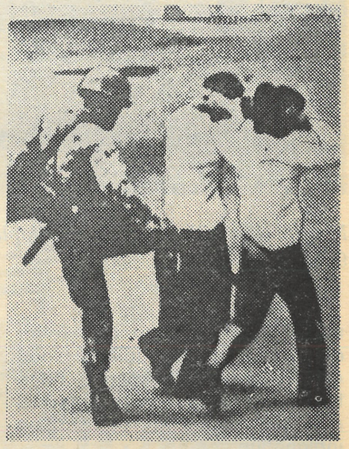
DEVILISH TWO PARATROOPERS BUTCHERED PREGNANT WOMAN AND UNBORN CHILD

A parturient woman was dragged by two paratroopers.

Without time of resistance her clothes and undergarment were torn off stark-naked.

A paratrooper ripped up her abdomen with sword, letting all her intestines fall out. They again cut the lower part of her belly and picked out the unborn child and flung it at the woman panting at her death's door.

Those satanic soldiers hurled dead bodies of woman and unborn child on the garbage truck.

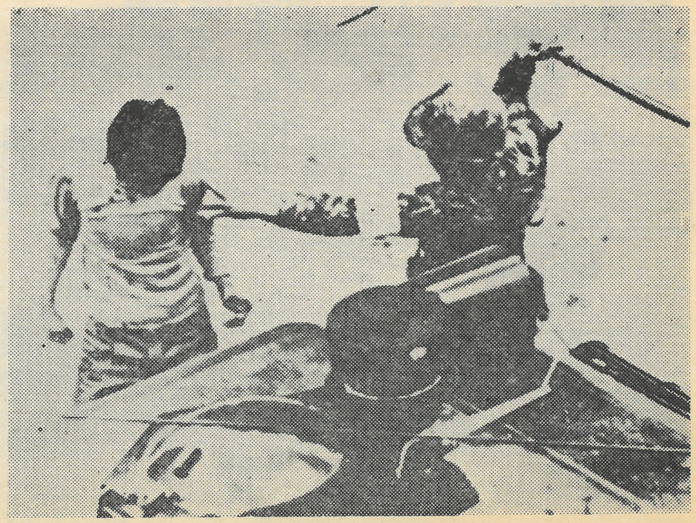


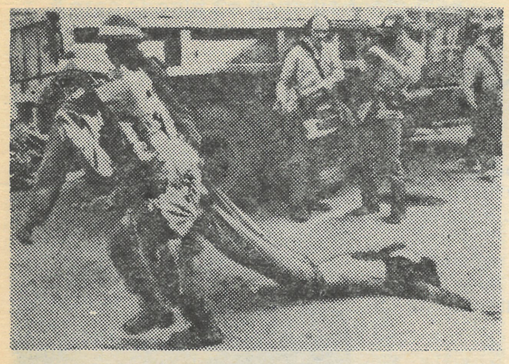
A bloodthirsty man-killer gives the arrested patriots kicks

ALL-NIGHT GUN SHOTS

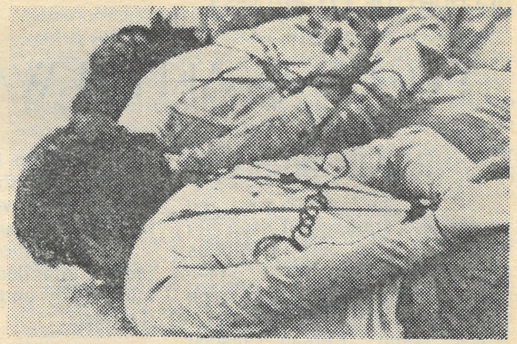
Gun shots were heard throughout the night. Asphalt pavement was soaked with blood and more

Human butcher beats rioter with club barbarously





Murderous villains drag people along the ground



Rioters spit blood with their whole bodies tied up

than 500 demonstrators fell down on the ground shedding blood due to the indiscriminate firing by "martial law forces". It was a tearful news full of surging indignation.

Next day I saw the scene of massacre with my own eyes. How could we hold our tongue while witnessing the human blood stained on the road and corpses of children left alone on the streets?

The city of terror and shudder, the street of destruction and slaughtering!

HOW CORRECTLY SHOULD HISTORY RECORD OF IT?

Filled with tear gases, the city now has turned into ruins and shambles. No one could walk about with his eyes open.

As the demonstrating masses intensified their struggle, the "martial law forces" opened indiscriminate firing again.

The youngsters were shot down, screaming here and there. Who could account their number?

A third-year middle-school boy, who was crying slogan, waving a flag on an armoured car, rolled down shedding blood from his forehead and belly.

In all directions young men and women were shot to death.

How correctly should history record of those numerous youngsters who died a miserable death, unseen?

An account of an eye-witness ended in this line. But that did not touch upon the whole vicious barbarities of cutthroats.

What was the cry of the Kwangju people including women and boys? It was democracy. The Chon Du Hwan-led homicidal gang answered their just demand with bayonets.

Now, the bloody-thirsty felon is tempering a bigger sword under the aegis of US imperialism. He had the impudence to change his military uniform into the cloak of "president".

Fascism judges democracy in south Korea today. Those men and women who cried for democracy are taken to prisons and gallows.

On such a grave situation, the world people are uniting their voice of denouncing the Chon Du Hwan homicidal junto under the wings of US imperialism.

History shall surely give a stern judgement to US imperialism and devilish Chon Du Hwan, the enemy of our people, nay the worst enemy of the whole mankind.

Kwangju street littered with corpses of student youth and citizens

Miserable Status of South Korean Women Seen through Photos

The south Korean people and women suffer the worst hardships in their living under the tyrannical rule of the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique

The south Korean puppet clique harshly suppress the conductresses who have risen in the struggle for the human and vital rights

Squalid huts in a slum

Jobless women crowd in front of an employment agency

A FABLE

FRIEND AND FOE

A wolf was wounded by a stray bullet of a hunter and fled for his life. Now he was groaning lying prone on the snow-covered field.

Just then a badger was passing near by.

"Look here dear badger! Help me, please!" the wolf implored gaspingly.

The timid badger was daunted at the sight of the wolf, but came to stop at entreating words.

"Hey, my pal. Why are you only gazing at me? I've done no harm to any gentle-hearted animals like you, haven't I ? Come, carry me on your back to the foot of a mountain yonder, please!"

"Well, only that you would not hurt me,..."

"What a thing to say! If you should rescue me, I would not forget your benefit for ever. There is a saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Now, give me a helping hand, please!"

Between sympathy and vacillation, the badger took the wolf on his back.

Though unable to get a sweet sleep so far fearfully avoiding the wolf day and night, the badger guessed his doing would never be in vain.

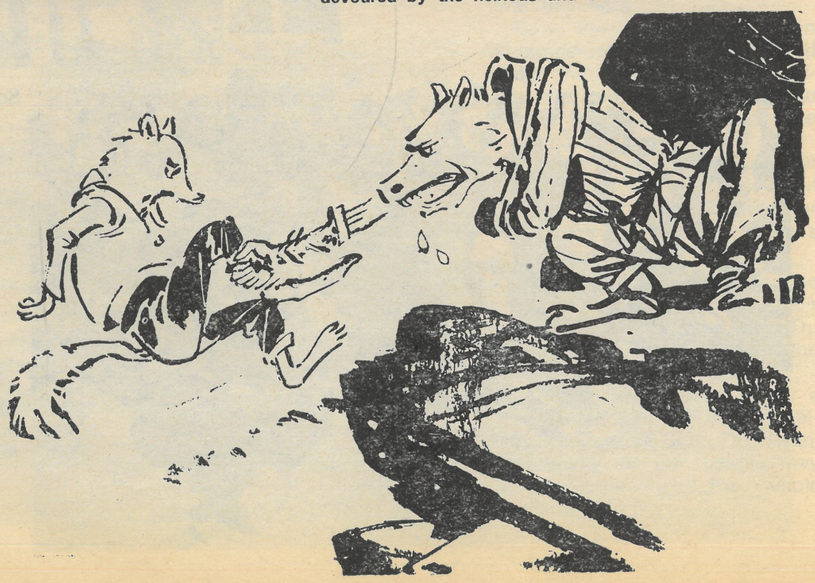
Presently, he got to the den of wolf at a gorge, breathing hard with the wolf on his back.

The badger was coming out of the den after bringing the wolf down, when the latter growled goggling his bloodthirsty eyes while gripping the former's feet, "Now that I can't capture any prey, you may not go out..."

The badger was so frightened that he was choked.

"Mercy on me! Wolf, you said a friend in need is a friend indeed, didn't you?... Oh, I've been deceived!"

The badger cried on in his mortification, being devoured by the heinous and brutal wolf.



"Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is, Indeed, Great Leader of Non-aligned Movement"

Shikwetepo Haindongo, Chief Representative of the Mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East

The historic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a historic work making a great contribution to the acceleration of the onward movement of our time along the road of independence and the victory of international revolutionary cause.

Based on a deep analysis of the present international situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and illumined the definite ways for its implementation.

The great leader gave a clear answer to the question of stand and attitude the revolutionary forces should take against imperialism at present by teaching that all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism in order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

All the events which are going on in the world today prove that US imperialism still plays the role of international gendarme.

The complicated problems among the non-aligned countries and newly-emerging nations are also the products of the aggression and intervention by the US-led imperialists.

Making a brilliant clarification of the position and role of the non-aligned movement, the great leader showed a clear-cut way for strengthening and developing this movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism."

This teaching of the great leader's has a very valuable and profound significance.

While studying the teaching of the great leader on strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement, I have realised once again what strenuous efforts he is making to advance this movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great leader of the non-aligned movement.

ALL FOREIGN TROOPS SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM SOUTH KOREA AT ONCE

—At Third Congress of Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement of Guyana—

A resolution on Korea was adopted at the Third Congress of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement of Guyana which was held in Georgetown.

Together with the People's National Congress of Guyana, the resolution said, the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement of Guyana extends full support to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the reunification of country.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are the common desire of the entire people of Korea and the peace-loving peoples the world over.

Nearly thirty years have passed since the ceasefire in Korea but durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification have not been realised because of the continued occupation of south Korea by foreign troops and the "two Koreas" plot of the outside forces and the south Korean authorities, the resolution pointed out, and went on:

The Third Congress of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement of Guyana holds that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The congress also demands that all the foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea at once and the Korean question be left to the Koreans so they may shape their destiny by themselves.

Non-aligned Movement and Independence

It is the most important problem of the day in vigorously advancing the non-aligned movement that its every member nation firmly adheres to the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of a country and its people. Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the people, achieve the country's independence and prosperity and promote solidarity and cooperation between states on an equal and solid footing."

Non-alignment literally means not joining any blocs but opposing all threats resulting from the existence of blocs and fighting for national liberation and social progress, the maintenance of peace, a fair solution of international problems and the realisation of complete equality between nations.

The banner of non-alignment is precisely the banner of independence. Holding on to the principle of independence is the fundamental problem relative to the fate of this movement whether it can maintain its inherent nature or not.

A country, which follows the forces of some bloc without its own independence and is dominated by other country, can no more be called a non-aligned country.

By forging ahead under the uplifted banner of independence, the non-aligned countries will be able to frustrate all manner of aggression and interference and push forward the common cause of mankind for ensuring the independent development of each country and nation, preserving peace and transforming the world.

This bespeaks that the banner of independence is the banner they should raise high at the present time and that only when the world follows the road of non-alignment, can it find a right way even under the current complex and tense situation.

If each member nation fails to keep holding high the banner of independence under the present conditions, this movement may play into the hands of big powers and be reduced to their scapegoat, and furthermore, it may be undermined by the divisive and alienating schemes of the imperialists.

The non-aligned countries hold the overwhelming majority of the world's population and the bulk of its natural resources.

If these countries with such huge potentialities take a non-aligned stand firmly, no forces will be able to draw them into their sphere of influence and, accordingly, big powers' scramble for the sphere of influence will become futile.

If they are to move forward under the uplifted banner of independence, the non-aligned countries should, first of all, firmly adhere to the stand of sovereignty, independence and neutrality that means not to get involved in a bloc.

It is also necessary to strictly guard against the tendency to win the non-aligned movement over to a bloc of certain great powers or draw outside forces into this movement. Further, it is important to categorically reject the moves to disunite the non-aligned movement by classifying the non-aligned countries into this or that side and forming a new bloc in this movement.

Only then, can the non-aligned movement defend its specific character as an independent political force outside blocs.

When they firmly maintain the stand of sovereignty, independence and neutrality and advance holding aloft the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence in view of the present complicated situation, all member states of the non-aligned movement will be successful in fulfilling their lofty mission dictated by history and our times.

No. 8091485

Korean painting:

At the Window of a Factory College

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, all of our people study to their hearts' content.

Through a factory college, this painting shows our reality where everyone pursues learning.

Our universal 11-year education is compulsory and free providing a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age.

Various forms of study-while-working systems alongside of the regular education system have been set up, which enables our working people to study to the full according to their wish and capacity.

The painter skilfully touches the happy and proud faces of the first-year pupils on their way home who whisper each other not to make a noise lest they should disturb their parents now studying at the factory college.

No. 13632

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Women OF KOREA